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ISSUED EVERY WEDNESDAY

DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

Established 1914

A Weekly Business Paper for Those Who Make, Sell, or Buy Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Drugs, Essential and Fatty Oils

VOLUME XI, NEW YORK, AUGUST 30, 1922 No. 9

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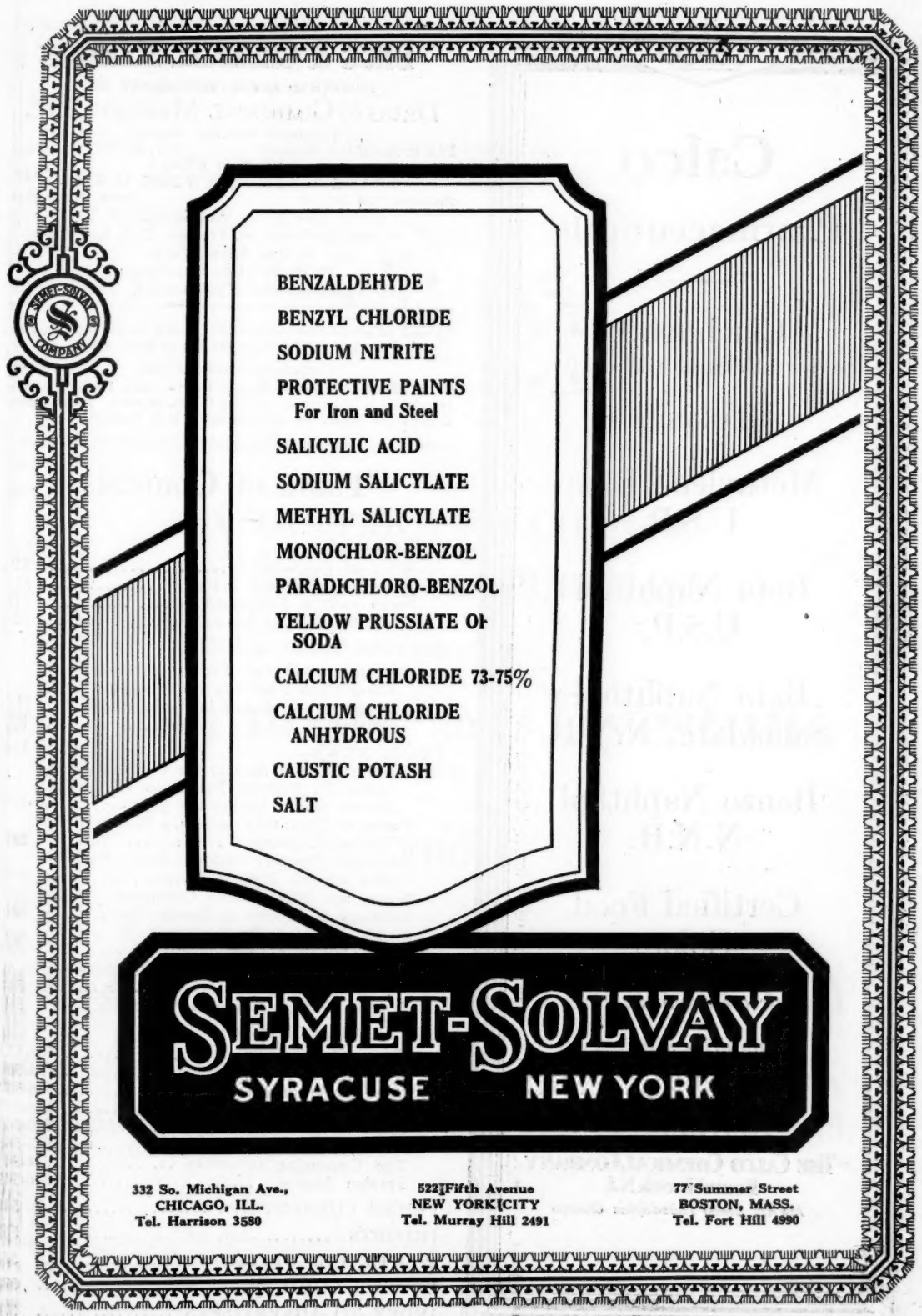
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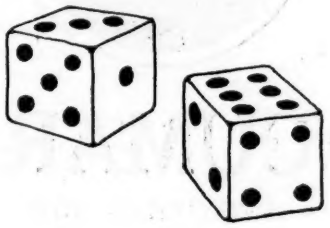
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DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS

3 PARK PLACE, NEW YORK

VOLUME XI, NUMBER 9 [AUGUST 30, 1922

WHAT OF QUICKSILVER?

The arrival of well over a thousand flasks of quicksilver at New York last week was coincident with a sharp rise in the price of spot metal. Whoever had the idea that the arrival of a large lot of metal might temporarily soften the market here and permit those who were short to load up, must have been keenly disappointed when all of the new material passed directly into consuming channels or into the hands of bullish holders. Buyers, in spite of no weakening in prices, entered the market and forced values to mount quickly. Within a day or two, a dormant market at $57.00 per flask saw prices rise above $60.00 and heard reports of sales at $61.50. Everybody who holds stocks of metal is steadfastly refusing to let go, and according to reports, numbers have been picking up everything available at low prices, that is $57.00 or thereabouts. As the "quiet" buying became more pronounced, the grip on stocks tightened and prices naturally rose. All of which movement is based on the tariff prospects for an $18.75 per flask duty on quicksilver.

Some few months ago when mercury was selling spot New York at slightly less than fifty dollars, predictions for a $75.00 market if the high proposed duty became a fact, were made, but were not taken seriously by many consumers. The quicksilver situation narrowed itself down into a waiting battle,—consumers waiting for prices to come down and sellers waiting for consumers to buy. With consumers' stocks reported small and dwindling for months past, sellers have held firm in the face of restricted demand, while the price has gradually crept upward. Half of the distance between $50.00 and $75.00 has been covered, and judging from current actions, the latter half is also likely to be covered before the passage of the tariff bill.

With a $75.00 mercury market replacing a $38.00 to $40.00 pre-war level, the question arises as to whether or not the American chemical industry, particularly quicksilver consumers in this group, will not receive a harder blow from the 25c a pound duty on the metal than any aid which they in turn may receive from corresponding higher tariff on derivatives of mercury. And, when all is said and done, will the duty permit the American mines to re-open and stay open if the Spanish-Italian producers of seventy-five per cent of the world's mercury, decide otherwise?

WHY JEOPARDIZE THE INDUSTRY?

Developments in the Government suit to recover the German patents sold to the Chemical Foundation show how few in the entire group of 5,000 or more patents were considered of practical value by American manufacturers. Only 36 patents have been taken over under the leasing system inaugurated by the Foundation, and the returns in royalties are insignificant when compared with the labor and expense involved. One who reads the names of the stockholders and the trustees of the Chemical Foundation will realize the scope of the work which they have undertaken and will accept these names as sufficient guaranty that it will be done conscientiously, honestly, courageously, and for the benefit of the nation as well as for the development of the industries interested.

Having these facts in mind it is difficult to understand the position of the Government and why officials at Washington were influenced by the statements of German emissaries and other enemies of the chemical industry who are seeking to check the manufacturing of coal-tar products in the United States. The protests against the action of the Government have been widespread, and not only from the leading chemical, dye and pharmaceutical associations, but from disinterested organizations and prominent scientists who know the necessity for developing the chemical industry to the utmost in this country, as a means of defense in time of war, and to protect the public health and furnish crude materials essential to all industries in time of peace.

Congress authorized the sale of the patents, which had been legally seized by the Alien Property Custodian. To place the rights of the purchasers of all property seized during the war in jeopardy, as will be the case if the Government wins this suit, means the loss of all we gained by our entry into the world conflict, and threatens the future of the chemical industry. Capital will not seek investment where uncertainty makes dividends hopeless.

FOREWARNED IS FOREARMED

A new scale that brings steel wages 82 per cent above pre-war; increases in the pay of coal miners, particularly in the Connelsville district; wage advances that offset the cuts of 1920-21 in the Massachusetts textile mills are indications of a revival of inflation. The index of living costs has been creeping upwards the past two months, and thinking business leaders are concerned over the possibility of another climb up the vicious spiral of higher prices and higher wages.

The indications are plain enough; the causes are numerous, but not so evident. Underlying all are undoubtedly the mal-adjustments of the deflation period. Certain basic commodities—chemicals, crude drugs, rubber, wheat, hides, fatty oils are too well known examples—have been deflated to a point close to, or below, pre-war values. On the other hand, the cost of fuel, according to

the figures of the Industrial Conference Board, is 74 per cent above 1913. These are a familiar, simple example of a vast, intricate tangle of maladjustments that must be straightened out before our business foundations are again firm. Our superabundant supply of gold is an ever-present source of possible credit inflation. The prospect of a currency crisis in Central Europe, with uncertain effects upon our trade and our finance, is a contributary cause. Fuel and transportation tie-ups are an excuse for price boosting.

For some time a period of "secondary inflation" has been foretold by many of our economists as a reasonable and expected feature of proper adjustment. How long it will last and what its direct effects will be in any given industrial field is a subject fit only for the fortune teller. It is a good sign, however, that the first indications of its arrival are so plain, since being forewarned we are forearmed against any such reckless boom as followed the Armistice. It appears doubtful that inflation should become widespread. The lesson of the past two years will not be so quickly forgotten. Over-buying will hardly become general. There are no real—or apparent—shortages of stocks in primary markets, and the ultimate consumer is still insistent in demanding lower prices. These are two very efficient checks upon both the manufacturers and the retailers of the country.

Pretty obviously the steel, coal and textile industries are looking for good business, or they would not have increased wage scales at this time. A reasonable revival of business activity will help most of all the producers of those basic commodities, and we know but too well that chemicals, drugs, and oils are in this class—which have been deflated more than the average. It is a time to watch market conditions closely: but it is no time to be fearful. In our own fields particularly, the signs are all good.

During a panic in Berlin, on Aug. 24, marks fell, and the dollar which had been advancing 30 to 40 points daily showed hourly advances of more than 100 points. Two thousand marks were paid for one dollar, but all foreign currencies were scarce, the banks preferring to hold the foreign money. Business men discarded the mark as a unit of value, and no money orders on foreign countries were issued. Workers are demanding higher wages to meet the increasing cost of living.

Pulp and paper company stocks are recovering rapidly on 'Change, and a similar movement is reported in Canada. The advances are said to be due to the higher price of news print, and predictions are made that the price will go still higher. The publications devoted to the paper trade report an actual shortage of pulp and declare that sulfite will advance, owing to the fact that prices of news print and sulfite pulp fluctuate together.

The proposed regulations of the Prohibition Commissioner requiring users of alcohol for industrial or pharmaceutical purposes to fill out new forms regarding liquors received and sold will not be enforced until Oct. 1. Protests from the trade were emphatic to the effect that it would be impossible to carry out the requirements by Sept. 1. The new rules are complicated and burdensome and should be annulled altogether.

The fair price for coal in Kentucky and West Virginia fixed by Secretary Hoover at $3.50 has been advanced to $4.50, on recommendation of Gov. Morrow of Kentucky and Gov. Morgan of West Virginia. The governors claim that the increases will stimulate production. The advances offer excuses, too, for profiteers to increase prices in the East.

Many Men: Many Minds

This country is witnessing a revolt for civilization. The pendulum never swings to the left but that it swings back to the right. From the nadir of degradation there is a ladder to the zenith. No matter what the President does, no matter what Congress does, individual citizens, leading citizens, citizens of responsibility, in every corner of the land, in every States of the Union, have been rising and asserting themselves. They have decided that the time has come when organized selfishness must be battered down and lawlessness dethroned. They are in revolt against union tyranny. They are putting their shoulders under civilization and holding it up. Washington may yield and officials may yield, but the great mass of the American people have decided, irrevocably, that the time has come to call a halt.—Manufacturers Record.

A lot of railroad employees, "ever mindful of the public interest," ran crowded passenger trains into the hottest and remotest part of the Arizona desert, and there without warning exercised their "right to strike." Aged people, invalids, weak women and children, were exposed to a furnace-like heat, without supplies, and far from relief of any kind. And for that strike "there is no penalty." The cowardly potential murderers did "not forfeit their standing as railroad employees," but have a right to reinstatement in their former places whenever they wish to take them, expelling in ignominy and disgrace the "scabs" who rescued their innocent victims from impending death.
—Boston Transcript.

Seventy-six thousand accidental deaths during 1920—a life needlessly snuffed out every six minutes—is the astounding report of the public accident statistics committee of the National Safety Council presented at the Eleventh Annual Safety Congress which opened at Detroit August 29.

Before we indorse the current movement to convert America to sovietism we'd like to be certain what nation is going to undertake the relief work.—N. Y. Tribune.

You bet we'll use gas in the next war; and the submarine is our best defence.—Admiral Sims, U. S. A.

It looks as if we'd soon be buying our coal, also, of the bootleggers.—James J. Montague.

Ready to Sue the Chemical Foundation

Department of Justice Completes the Papers in Suit To Recover German Patents—Case May Be Laid Before President Harding Again for His Consideration—Attorney General Daugherty Decides To Sue in Delaware—Names of Chemical and Dye Manufacturers Holding Stock in the Chemical Foundation—Circumstances Under Which the Patents Were Sold Declared To Warrant a Presumption of Fraud, According to Papers in the Case

(*Special to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 30.—The Department of Justice has completed the preparation of papers in the proposed suit by the Government against the Chemical Foundation to recover the German patents seized by the Alien Property Custodian and Attorney General Daugherty will begin proceedings in equity in Delaware where the Foundation was incorporated. The ground for the suit is that the sum of $250,000 which the Chemical Foundation paid for the patents, trade marks, and contracts was inadequate, and that the circumstances under which they were sold warrant a presumption of fraud.

Attorney General Daugherty announced on Tuesday that the government's suit will be filed in the Federal Courts of Delaware within the week. While it was originally intended that action be brought in the District of Columbia courts, it has been decided to file suit in Delaware where the Foundation was incorporaed.

It is the opinion in Washington political circles that the papers will be presented to President Harding for review and new consideration of the case before they are filed for court proceedings.

Voting Control in Common Stock

The suit against the Chemical Foundation has developed the fact that the preferred stockholders in the Foundation number 158. Preferred shares have no vote and no specific official representation. The duPont investment of $85,100, the $33,500 of the General Chemical Company, the $25,100 of the National Aniline Company, the $20,200 of the Grasselli Company, the $13,100 each of the Newport Company and the Heller and Merz Company, the $11,900 of the Merrimack Company, and others that range above what is the general $800 subscription, wield no power in the Chemical Foundation's administration.

The entire voting control is confined to the common stock, which is in trustees' hands. These trustees are Otto T. Bannard, chairman of the New York Trust Company; George L. Ingraham, former presiding justice of the Appellate Division of the Supreme Court of New York; Cleveland H. Dodge of New York; B. Howell Griswold, Jr., of Alexander Brown & Company, Baltimore, and Bradley W. Palmer of Boston. The trusteeship extends until 1936, by which time all patents will have expired.

Common stockholders are restricted to two shares each, which means two votes. Several holders of common stock own only one share each. Among these are McKesson & Robbins and the George H. Morrill Company. Large subscriptions for the preferred stock, as originally applied for, averaged 50 per cent higher than finally allotted—the du Ponts offering $125,000 and the General Chemical Company and the Calco Chemical Company each $50,000. But whether $800 or $84,000 was awarded in non-voting preferred stock, the voting common stock maximum allotment was held down to two shares. The capitalization is $500,000, with 4,000 shares of preferred stock and 1,000 shares of common, par value $100 each. Both issues are restricted to 6 per cent dividend out of earnings which, in their option, the Foundation's trustees may distribute. Surplus must be used for educational work. No dividend has been paid. The U. S. Treasury has received $356,090 in royalties from thirty-five licensees who are manufacturing products under sixty patents. The Dow, Jones & Company News Service sent to its customers, last week, the following list of preferred stockholders of the Chemical Foundation, saying the names were now published for the first time:

Names of Preferred Stockholders

Abbott Laboratories, Chicago, $800; Althouse Chemical Company, Reading, Pa., $400; Aluminum Company of America, Pittsburgh, $800; American Aniline Products, Inc., New York, $800; American Cellulose & Chemical Manufacturing Company, Ltd., New York, $800; American Chemical Society, New York, $800; American Cotton Oil Company, New York, $800; American Platinum Works, Newark, N. J., $800; American Printing Company, New York, $800; Aniline Dye & Chemical Company, Inc., New York, $800; Arnold Print Works, North Adams, Mass., $800; Armour Fertilizer Works, Chicago, $800; Aspinook Company, Jewett City, Conn., $800; Atlantic Dyestuffs Company, Boston, $400; F. E. Atteaux, Boston, Mass., $800; Ault & Wiborg Company, Cincinnati, $3,100.

H. J. Baker & Bro., New York, $800; Baker & Company, Inc., Newark, N. J., $800; George A. Ball, Muncie, Ind., $800; Joseph Bancroft Sons Company, Wilmington, Del., $800; The Barrett Company, New York, $6,500; The Bayer Company, Inc., New York, $800; Bethlehem Steel Company, Bethlehem, Pa., $800; C. Bischoff & Company, New York, $800; Borne, Scrymser & Company, New York, $800; H. Bower Chemical Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, $800; Bronx Company, New York, $800; Brown & Company, Portland, Me., $800; Butterworth-Judson Corp., New York, $6,500.

John Campbell & Company, New York, $3,100; Capudini Chemical Company, Raleigh, N. C., $400; Central Dyestuff & Chemical Company, Newark, N. J., $7,200; Antonin Chapel (Catskill Chemical Company), Brooklyn, $800; Cheney Brothers, South Manchester, Conn., $800; Citro Chemical Company, Maywood, N. J., $400; B. P. Clapp Ammonia Company, New York, $400; R. H. Comey Company, Brooklyn, $800; Commercial Research Company, New York, $800; Commonwealth Chemical Corp., New York, $400; Consolidated Color & Chemical Company, Newark, $6,500; Contact Process Company, Buffalo, $800; Crocker Burbank & Company, Fitchburg, Mass., $800; Samuel A. Crozer & Son, Upland, Pa., $800.

Davison Chemical Company, Baltimore, $800; John C. Dehls, Newark, N. J., $800; Dermatological Research Laboratories, Philadelphia, $800; Detroit Chemical Works, Detroit, Mich., $800; Diamond Alkali Company, Pittsburgh, Pa., $800; Dicks-David Company, Inc., New Yor, $400; Digestive Ferments Company, Detroit, Mich., $400; John V. N. Dorr, New

York, $800; Dow Chemical Company, Midland, Mich., $1,500; E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, Wilmington, Del., $84,100; Durex Chemical Company, New York, $400; Winthrop C. Durfee, Boston, $800; Dye Products & Chemical Company, Inc., New York, $400.

Eastern Drug Company, Boston, $800; Electric Bolt Company, New York, $800; Electro Bleaching Gas Company, New York, $800; Charles Engelhard, New York, $800; The Essenkay Products Company, Chicago, Ill., $800; Essex Aniline Works, Inc., Boston, $500.

General Bakelite Company, New York, $800; General Ceramics Company, New York, $800; General Chemical Company, New York, $33,500; General Electric Company, Schenectady, N. Y., $800; Genessee Pure Food Company, Le Roy, N. Y., $800; George L. Gilmore, Lexington, Mass., $800; The Grasselli Chemical Company, Cleveland, $20,000.

Hanovia Chemical & Manufacturing Company, Newark, N. J., $800; Hardwick & Magee Company, Philadelphia, $800; The Heller & Merz Company, Newark, N. J., $13,200; Hercules Powder Company, Wilmington, Del., $800; Herf & Frerichs Chemical Company, St. Louis, $800; Hess Goldsmith & Company, Inc., New York, $800; Heyden Chemical Works, Garfield, N. J., $800; Hooker Electrochemical Company, New York, $6,500.

Irvington Smelting & Refining Works, New York, $800; Isco Chemical Company, New York, $800.

Johnson & Johnson, New Brunswick, N. J., $800.

Kelly-Springfield Tire Company, New York, $800; E. C. Klipstein & Sons Company, New York, $800; Walter E. Knipe & Sons, Philadelphia, $800.

La Belle Iron Works, Steubenville, Ohio, $800; Lackawanna Steel Company, Lackawanna, N. Y., $800; Lehn & Fink, Inc., New York, $800; Lewiston Bleachery & Dye Works, Boston, $800; Eli Lilly Company, Indianapolis, $800; Lindsay Light Company, Chicago, $800; Lonsdale Company, Providence, $800; Lowell Bleachery, Lowell, Mass., $800; John Lucas & Company, Inc., Philadelphia, $800.

Mallinckrodt Chemical Works, St. Louis, $800; Marden, Orth & Hastings (Calco Chemical Company), Bound Brook, N. J., $33,500; Francis T. Maxwell, Rockville, Conn., $800; McKesson & Robbins, New York, $400; Merck & Company, New York, $6,500; William S. Merrell Company, Cincinnati, $400; Merrimac Chemical Company, Boston, $11,900; Metals Disintegrating Company, Inc., New York, $400; H. A. Metz Laboratories, Inc., New York, $6,500; Millville Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, $800; Monroe Drug Company, Quincy, Ill., $400; Monsanto Chemical Works, St. Louis, $800; George H. Morrill Company, Norwood, Mass., $400; Mt. Hope Finishing Company, North Dighton, Mass., $800; Mutual Chemical Company of America, New York, $800.

National Ammonia Company, St. Louis, $800; National Aniline & Chemical Company, New York, $25,100; National Electrolytic Company, Niagara Falls, $800; National Silk Dyeing Company, Paterson, N. J., $800; Naugatuck Chemical Co., Naugatuck, Conn., $800; New Bedford & Agawam Finishing Company, East Wareham, Mass., $400; The Newport Company, Milwaukee, $13,200; Niagara Alkali Company, Niagara Falls, $800; Niagara Electro Chemical Company, Niagara, $400.

Ohio Chemical & Manufacturing Company, Cleveland, $800.

Pacific Mills, Boston, $800; Parke, Davis & Company, Detroit, $800; Joseph E. Patchett, Keyser, W. Va., $800; Peerless Color Company, Inc., Bound Brook, N. J., $800; Pennsylvania Salt Manufacturing Company, Philadelphia, $800; Permutit Company, New York, $800; Perth Amboy Chemical Works, Perth Amboy, N. J., $400; Charles Pfizer & Company, Inc., New York, $800; Philadelphia Textile Machine Company, Philadelphia, $800; Philadelphia Tapestry Mills, Philadelphia, $800; Powers-Weightman-Rosengarten Company, $800.

The Rector Chemical Company, New York, $400; Republic Iron & Steel Company, Youngstown, Ohio, $800; Rhodia Chemical Company, New York, $800; The Roessler & Hasslacher Chemical Company, New York, $800.

Sayles Finishing Plants, Saylesville, R. I., $800; Schieffelin & Company, New York, $400; Solvay Process Company, Syracuse, $800; Semet-Solvay Company, Syracuse, $6,500; Sherwin-Williams Company, Cleveland, $3,100; Frederick Stearns & Company, Detroit, $400; J. L. Stifel & Sons, Wheeling, W. Va., $800; E. R. Squibb & Sons, New York, $800.

Tartar Chemical Works (Royal Baking Powder Company), New York, $400; Toch Brothers, New York, $400.

Union Carbide & Carbon Company, New York, $800; Union Bleaching & Finishing Company, Greenville, S. C., $800; United Drug Company, Boston, $800; United Piece Dye Works, Lodi, N. J., $900; United States Color & Chemical Company, Boston, $1,800; United States Finishing Company, New York, $800; United States Industrial Alcohol Company, New York, $800; The Upjohn Company, Kalamazoo, Mich., $800.

The Viscoloid Company, Leominster, Mass., $800.

George J. Wallau, New York, $800; The Wanskuck Company, Providence, $800; West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company, New York, $800; Western Electric Company, Inc., New York, $800.

Jacques Wolf Company, Passaic, N. J., $800.

Youngstown Sheet & Tube Company, Youngstown, Ohio, $800.

Zinsser & Company, Hastings, N. Y., $800.

The Chemical Foundation holds 5,068 patents, 873 trade marks, 492 copyrights, fifty-five contracts and twenty-two applications, for which it paid $271,850. Any qualified manufacturer may receive a license from the Chemical Foundation. Payment for the privilege is made in royalties ranging from 5 per cent down. Materials for the government may be manufactured without royalty.

The mailing of secret trade information to members of trade associations is discussed in a pamphlet on trade ethics about ready for distribution by the Department of Commerce. The activities of trade associations now are being closely scrutinized by Secretary of Commerce Hoover, who feels that the department can increase its usefulness to business in general by bringing about the closer co-operation desired. The general outline of the manual, as approved by Secretary Hoover, provides for complete publicity for trade statistics.

The Forest Products Laboratory of the United States Forest Service, Madison, Wis., has been conducting experiments using Bentonite as a de-inking agent. Bentonite, a very fine cream colored clay found in Wyoming, will go into colloidal suspension in water without the aid of strong alkalis. De-inking trials made by using Bentonite and a weak alkali solution show that a sheet can be produced which can compete with standard news.

GERMANY BUYS U. S. CAUSTIC SODA

(*Special to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 30.—The department of Commerce is in receipt of the following report from the American vice consul at Hamburg regarding the caustic soda market in Germany: "During the past two or three months large quantities of caustic soda have been received at the port of Hamburg, about one-half of which came from the United States. German importing concerns are purchasing all consignments which are obtainable and quotations f. a. s., f. o. b., and c. i. f., are eagerly received. The reason for these large imports is attributed to the endeavor of soap glass, and chemical factories to maintain their production at capacity.

"The total imports of caustic soda into Germany for the twelve month period ended April amounted to 2,396 metric tons with a value of marks 47,727,000. Of this quantity, 1,273 tons came from the United States and 891 tons from Great Britain. This import may be contrasted with a pre-war export from Germany of about 18,000 tons with a value of $546,686 annually. Imports are being received chiefly in drums containing about 600 pounds. The market price at Hamburg is $87.50 per metric ton, which appears low in view of the unusual demand."

PORPHYRY COPPER COMPANIES' EARNINGS

The report of the four porphyry copper companies for the second quarter of the current year, after a shut-down of twelve months from April 1, 1921, to April 1 this year, shows three of the companies operated at a loss.

The Utah Copper Company, by far the largest of the group, reports net profits from copper production of only $323,293 and miscellaneous income, including payments for previous deliveries, of $380,865, making a total income of $704,158. Earnings were figured on a basis of 13.015 cents a pound for copper. Utah production reached 22,159,631 pounds.

The Chino Copper Company reveals an operating loss of $43,222. An operating loss of $312,069 for the quarter is shown by the Ray Consolidated. Nevada Consolidated shows a loss of $103,308.

RALPH JENNINGS N. Y. Q. SALES MANAGER

Ralph C. Jennings, for the past four years in charge of the Chicago office of the New York Quinine & Chemical Works, has been appointed general sales manager of the company to succeed the late T. R. L. Loud, who was killed recently in an automobile accident. Mr. Jennings will make his headquarters at the New York office, 152 William street. His appointment comes after nearly twenty years service with the N. Y. Q. in various capacities from office boy to sales manager. He is best known and has a host of friends in the Midwestern territory which he covered for a number of years prior to the establishment of the Chicago office of the N. Y. Q.

The American Agricultural Chemical Corp. for the year ended June 30, 1922, reports consolidated income of $5,234,143, after deducting all operating charges and interest on notes payable. After allowing for other interest charges, ordinary reserves, and reserves for depreciation and depletion, there was a net deficit of $1,124,070 reported for the year, against a net deficit of $11,158,442 before dividends in the previous year. The profit and loss surplus on June 30, 1922, totaled $1,545,880, against $2,669,650 on the same date last year.

TARIFF BILL MAY BE READY BY OCT. 1

Rates on Dyes Likely To Be Cut by Conference Committee—Rumor that Senator Smoot Had Some Understanding with President Harding About Flexible Tariff Provision

(*Special to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 30.—In spite of all the rumors to the contrary, reliable information is to the effect that the conferees on the tariff bill are hurrying their work and that the conference will end about Oct. 1. There has been a great deal of talk in Washington recently to the effect that the republicans would delay the tariff bill until after the election, but this is not given much credence among those who have followed the situation closely.

There is some talk also that the work of the tariff conferees would be slowed up because the same conference would have to work on the bonus bill. It has been pointed out that there is a possibility that Senators Curtis, Watson of Indiana and Walsh of Massachusetts, all of whom are members of the Finance Committee, might act as conferees for the bonus bill instead of waiting for the tariff conferees to complete their work, thus holding up both measures. It is understood that the tariff conferees are making progress in their work.

Opinions vary concerning the tariff on dyestuffs. It is understood that consumers are dissatisfied with the rates. It is probable that a change will be made in the dyestuff paragraphs of the tariff bill before it becomes law. There is a rumor that Senator Smoot had an understanding with the President on the dyestuff question before he allowed the high rates to go into the Senate bill. There is a provision which allows the President to reduce the rates 50 per cent and this provision is linked up with the gossip regarding the understanding between the President and Senator Smoot.

"I had hoped to see the Senate grant the extension of the embargo," said Dr. Charles Herty, president of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers' Association, when seen by a representative of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, "but the vote for a higher rate was so decisive that it is evident the Senate preferred this method of production."

Dr. Charles L. Parsons, secretary of the American Chemical Society, said in part: "We are disappointed that we did not get the embargo. That should have been given to the chemical industry of the country. Under an embargo the industry could have been handled best and developed with the least trouble. However, we are grateful that we got as much as we did from the Senate."

Dr. Samuel Iserman, of the Chemical Company of America, is not satisfied with the high rates adopted in place of an embargo. He said: "Rates of duty will never replace an embargo. Under mere tariff protection the American manufacturer will not always be in position to know fully what is going on. The embargo would have protected the consumer as well as the manufacturer. An embargo was needed really for five year to enable the dye manufacturers thoroughly to upbuild their industries."

Dr. Iserman called attention to the fact that under the Bursum amendments and the flexible tariff provisions of the bill the President could reduce the Bursum rates by 50 per cent. Under the embargo, he said, there would have been no confusion.

Imports of fertilizers into Canada during June, practically all from the United States, were valued at $162,061, as compared with $43,040 during June, 1921.

THE FERTILIZER INDUSTRY IN CUBA

By far the greatest use for fertilizer in Cuba is in the sugar industry, writes the American commercial attache, of Havana. Fertilizer was first used in Cuba in the growing of tobacco in the Province of Pinar del Rio. For some time its greatest use was for this crop. Fertilizer is also used in growing grapefruit and oranges and is being used more and more by the truck gardeners near the larger cities.

Two concerns practically control the fertilizer industry in Cuba. Both of these companies are controlled by American capital. One of them has a mixing plant at Hacendados, Havana harbor, and a complete fertilizing plant at Matanzas. At this latter plant there is a fertilizer mixing department and a plant for the manufacture of sulfuric acid and acid phosphate, and a small plant for the manufacture of muriatic acid, which is local. The second company of importance in Cuba has a mixing plant at Regla, Havana harbor. This company imports practically all of the raw materials which it uses in the production of fertilizer.

Fertilizer in Cuba is sold direct by the large manufacturers and through agents. It is a common practice for the agents to brand the fertilizer which they sell with their own trade name, selling it as a specially prepared product. Under normal conditions it was always customary to grant practically 12 months' credit on all fertilizer sold. The majority of sales are made in the spring of the year and payment is not made until after the next crop has been harvested.

During the boom period the demand for fertilizer was tremendous. Estimates for the consumption of fertilizer in Cuba in the more normal years vary from 80,000 to 100,000 tons or slightly more. The production facilities in Cuba are more than adequate to meet the demand of the market. With the financial crisis came a great reduction in volume of fertilizer used. It is estimated that the consumption during the first year following the crisis dropped to about 30,000 to 35,000 tons. During the second year, just ending, an improvement has been noticed—the consumption being estimated at 45,000 to 55,000 tons.

JUNE EXPORTS OF VEGETABLE OILS

(*Special to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 30.—Exports of coconut oil, during June, included 425,414 pounds shipped to Ontario, Canada; 272,289 pounds to Mexico; and 156,757 pounds to Cuba, according to a report by the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce. Cottonseed oil (refined) exports to Japan were 43,200 pounds; to Norway 264,555 pounds; and to Canada, 108,787 pounds. Other cottonseed oil, and the linseed oil shipments follow:

	Cottonseed oil refined pounds	Linseed oil pounds
Panama	67,468	825
Salvador	8,900	5,650
Mexico	38,291	61,569
Jamaica	19,208	1,182
Other Brit. West Ind.	22,536	1,315
Cuba	323,241	56,978
French West Indies	204,603	....
Haiti	5,165	8,210
Argentina	447,365	....
Chile	219,852	710
Colombia	8,107	11,785
Dutch Guiana	15,329	....
French Guiana	56,545	....
Uruguay	41,130	....

Business Brevities

The period for the re-export of undelivered goods in Cuban ports has been extended to September 30, by presidential decree.

The plant of the Commercial Chemical Company, Memphis, Tenn., was damaged by fire on August 23 to the extent of $40,000.

In the second quarter of 1922 16,747 pounds of quicksilver, valued at $6,451, were produced in the San Luis Potosi district of Mexico.

The stock of cocoa powder in the building at 245 West Twelfth street, New York, damaged by fire on August 18, was insured for $5,000 by Lee & Company and the Andrew Trading Company.

The Mathieson Alkali Works, 25 W. 43rd street, New York, announces the appointment of R. C. Mitchell in charge of the company's advertising. Mr. Mitchell was formerly Pacific Coast representative of Bush, Beach & Gent.

The Bureau of Public Roads, Department of Agriculture, will distribute 5,000,000 pounds of picric acid to farmers at seven cents per pound plus the freight. The plan is to give farmers a cheap explosive to clear their land of stumps.

It will be some time before a report will be made to the Senate by the Shortridge sub-committee of the Committee on the Judiciary, which investigated the alleged dyestuff lobby in Washington. Now that the Senate has killed the plan for an embargo on the importation of dyestuffs, it is probable that the report will be very short.

Arthur J. Grey, of New York, has been appointed American trade commissioner attached to the Berlin office of the Department of Commerce. Mr. Grey, who is a graduate of New York University, receiving the degrees of Bachelor of Literary Law and Bachelor of Science, has been engaged in foreign trade, first as a traveling representative in France and Belgium for American firms and later as principal, with offices in New York, Paris and Buenos Aires.

C. R. De Long, chief of the Chemical Division of the Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce, announces that through the courtesy of the National Exposition of Chemical Industries, he will have an exhibit at the exposition illustrating the service that the new division can render chemical manufacturers in promoting foreign trade in the chemical products. Mr. De Long will deliver a paper at the exposition on "How the Department of Commerce Can Serve the Chemical Industry."

F. S. Dickson, chief of the Dye and Chemical Control Section of the Treasury Department, has just received the first "fake" papers for the importation of dyes into the United States which have come to him since the establishment of the licensing system. A short time ago Mr. Dickson received an application for a license to import some dyes. The necessary consumer's license was not furnished, as required by law, and he asked that a consumer's license be sent to him in order that the proper papers might be made out. An alleged consumer's statement was sent, but on investigation it was found that there was no such firm at the place mentioned on the letterhead.

Quicksilver and the Tariff

Discussion of Effect Upon American Producers and Consumers of an Advance in Rates From 10 Per Cent. to 25 Cents a Pound

QUICKSILVER appears to be laboring under a cloud of uncertainty at the present time. The whole question hinges on what Congress will do when it reaches the point of making a decision as to the tariff. American mines are, for the most part, shut down entirely, being unable to produce for the current market price. One or two mines are offering a small amount for sale, a few others are just barely operating, but the majority are inactive. Importers do not know whether to bring goods in for future marketing and are awaiting some signs as to which way the wind blows before taking any important action. The heavy investment required to carry a hundred flasks or so has worked against speculative activity. The consumer continues to buy on a hand to mouth basis, not knowing from one day to the other what the price will be.

An oft repeated statement among the trade is "Tell me what Congress will do to the tariff and I will tell you what the future holds for quicksilver." Will the tariff go through as is? Some hold that one person's guess is as good as another's, but the consensus of opinion regards the 25c per pound rate as assured. Granting that imported goods will be assessed at $18.75 per flask, is the rate justified by conditions in this country?

"IT LOOKS THAT WAY"

With the passage of a twenty-five cents per pound duty on quicksilver to replace the present ten per cent ad valorem figure, what will the market do? Obviously, it ought to go up. Why then are many large consumers continuing to buy from hand to mouth? Why don't they buy now at $62 rather than later at $75? Because, who is certain that the high mercury duty will go through? It looks that way, but—

The higher duty on the metal may enable American mines to reopen, but it will also boost the cost to American consumers close to fifty per cent. If the quicksilver rate goes up then a corresponding boost in duty on all products made from mercury must follow. The effect of the proposed duty on the consumer, the importer, and the American mines is discussed herewith after a representative of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS *had interviewed several authorities in the trade.*

The American mines cannot sell at current market figures. If they could, the mines would be running now. The low price has all but eliminated domestic producers from the competitive market. A glance at production figures for every year since 1850 discloses that 1921 was the worst year in point of production on record. In 1850, the first year in which records of domestic output were kept, 7,723 flasks of mercury were mined. Last year only 6,339 flasks were produced. During the entire period from 1850 to the present time there were only five years in which the production fell below 20,000 flasks. Although the average tenor of ore has declined somewhat in the past few years, the drop cannot be blamed for the large difference in the total amount mined.

During the ten-year period immediately preceding the war the average price was $42.32 per flask. The thirty per cent difference between those prices and prices today is more than accounted for by the greatly increased cost of production. It is evident, therefore, that if the quicksilver mining industry is to continue in this country, some measure of protection must be accorded. How much, is another question. The $18.75 addition would bring the market up to $70.00 or $75.00 per flask, assuming that Spanish and Italian shipment figures should remain unchanged. Prior to the war, American miners could produce and sell for about $48 per flask. Allowing a fifty per cent advance to meet the increase in labor costs, and general production and marketing expenses, $72.00 appears to be an American minimum to-day.

Complete records on quicksilver for the eight year period between the years 1913-1920 show that American mines can apparently produce enough material to supply almost ninety-five per cent of the domestic demand under ordinary conditions. By checking the production figures in this country, and the export and import figures, the consumption for the eight years was, roughly estimated, 210,000 flasks, for a total value of $19,000,000. American mines output for the same period reached 191,000 flasks for a total value of $18,000,000. It is safe to assume that no sharp price advance will be made directly following passage of the tariff, if it passes. It would take American mines not a little time to return to their previous operating levels, if they do return, and until spot supplies have been exhausted the highest point in price will not be reached.

The general opinion as to the effect of the tariff on consumption is that no appreciable decrease will be noted. Sales of quicksilver for use in marine paints and in powder may fall off to some extent as the price advances, but supplies used in mercurials will remain practically constant, according to general ideas. One large maker of mercurials holds a different view and had this to say, "If the quicksilver price advances so as to make figures on finished products too high, some substitute for mercurials will be found."

Rothschilds' position in the quicksilver market is not clearly defined. Most factors in the trade were reticent when questioned in that direction. Openly, they do not appear to be exerting any influence, but it is hard to believe that their long association with quicksilver has been terminated. Spain and Italy are keeping their prices in better condition as the government control in both countries stabilizes the situation. No agreement as to sales policy has been brought to light, but if the American tariff is advanced to 25c a pound, such a thing would be probable. The ultimate effect of a high import rate on foreign prices is a hard thing to determine. A firm representing certain European quicksilver interests in this country said that the price c. i. f. would be

lowered very little, as importers would rather see a steadier market at a high figure than one in which price cutting was a feature. Another importer was loath to believe that Italy and Spain, controlling over seventy-five per cent of the world's output, would allow any portion of their present market to slip away, no matter what their selling price would have to be. The price has gone as low as $35.00 in the price and indications are that regardless of the extent of protection accorded, American makers will not be without considerable stiff competition.

Extreme low prices, reached last fall, will not occur again, according to the Spanish government's views. Those figures were due to a political move, which under the present circumstances will not be repeated. Italian supplies are liable to leak out, from time to time, at lower prices than the market quotes. Even though all stocks are in the hands of authorities, purchases for domestic use, in excess of requirements, are often made. The goods are then resold at figures not indicative of the true market. This is a situation which the Italian Government is attempting to eradicate. As soon as the proper hands control all channels of trade in Spain and Italy, greater stability in price is expected.

Present market conditions are not marked by any outstanding feature. Spot stocks are sufficient to supply the demand, which is only fair in comparison to other years. Buyers do not care to take on quicksilver for future use when the market is in such an uncertain state. Prices on spot have recently advanced to $62.00 to $63.00 per flask. Occasionally an odd lot is unloaded at cheaper figures by sellers willing to work on a small margin of profit. Importers say their c. i. f. London price is $56.00 per flask. The market abroad appears very firm.

American producers have shown that they can supply most of the mercury that is consumed in this country, but only at a higher price. Their production costs will evidently place the market at from $70.00 to $75.00 per flask spot New York. Italy and Spain can supply the same material at about two-thirds of domestic figures. Their prices will range from $50.00 to $55.00 per flask spot New York. Excepting the period during the war, the American producers have never been in a strong financial position. They have always been the victims of lower priced foreign quicksilver. In order to protect American interests in that line, makers of mercurials in this country must also be accorded an equivalent protection if the metal is taxed higher. The issue is clearly defined—a 25c tariff on quicksilver means a fifty per cent advance in price on mercurials.

Opinions from Importers

A few of the principal factors in the quicksilver market, among both importers and American producers or American producers' representatives, were asked to present their views on the situation for publication in DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS. American producers refused to talk and would not give anything indicative of their stand. A well known importer said:

"The United States, in the face of a constantly decreasing production of quicksilver, which reached the lowest level in mining history in 1921, has for the past year been the cheapest market in the world. This has been due to several factors, the principal one of which was the disastrous reconstruction period of 1920-1921, and, to almost an equivalent degree, the prevalent idea among the consumers of quicksilver in the United States that the large production centers would, if the demand was withheld for a sufficient period, decrease their price to a level which would permit the American consumers to purchase at their own figure.

"This latter factor has been somewhat true in the past in the case of Italy. In the case of Spain this was not to be considered because merchandizing of quicksilver from that country was, up to the year of 1922, controlled by a banking house in London. Subsequent to that date production in Spain has been controlled and governed by a Federal Body and the price of quicksilver from the Spanish mines is at present the highest priced material on the world's market. The consolidation of interests in Italy has eliminated, to a large degree, the so-called outside parcels, which often caused an unstable market in that country.

"According to the last United States Geological Survey Report the tenor of the ore mined in the United States in 1920 was only .46%. Upon that figure at least 7½ tons of ore must be treated in order to obtain one flask of quicksilver. The tenor of ore in Spain and Italy is of a much higher percentage.

"The proposed increase in the tariff from 10% ad valorem to 25c per pound is equivalent, on the basis of quicksilver at $57 per bottle, duty paid, to an increase of approximately 260% in the import duty. Upon the basis of these same figures it is necessary to assume that this tariff increase places a protection, over the present tariff, upon the mining of cinnabar in the United States, to an equivalent of $1.80 per ton. Labor costs and equipment charges in the United States are considerably higher than those in Italy or Spain. If at the average price during 1921, which was $47.42 per flask, the United States was unable to produce any considerable quantity; and if during the year 1922—when the price increased from $50 to the present price of $57—the production in the United States has been of an inconsequential nature, the belief is hardly warranted that a protection of $1.80 per ton of ore mined will permit an increase in the production of quicksilver in this country.

"The result of such increase in the tariff will, consequently, merely increase the price to the ultimate consumer. It is economically correct to adopt the attitude that where a commodity is a natural product of a country, that that country will be in a position to determine the market on that particular product, and such explains the case with Spain and Italy in reference to quicksilver.

"The small stocks of available metal in Spain, Italy and on the London market at the present time in conjunction with the comparatively small holdings of dealers in the United States makes it unavoidable that the price of quicksilver will increase on this market to somewhere in the neighborhood of the equivalent increase in the duty. The merchandizing methods and programs adopted by Spain and Italy preclude, especially in the face of the proposed increase in tariff, a weakening in the market or a decrease in the value of quicksilver mined in those countries."

Another importer said: "Spain and Italy produce about 75 per cent of the world's output of quicksilver. The Spanish mines are, we understand, closed down until October. Italy has been a heavy seller during the last six months and in consequence her available supply for fairly prompt shipment is somewhat limited. Ordinarily large stocks are carried in London but these have been depleted to some extent during the last three months.

"According to the U. S. Geological Survey, Department of the Interior, the annual production of quicksilver in the U. S. was 20,000 flasks or more from 1850 to 1920 inclusive with the exception of the years 1859, 13,000 flasks; 1860, 10,000 flasks; 1908, 19,700 flasks;

(Continued on page 535)

C. L. SPEIDEN ON GERMANY'S PLIGHT

C. L. Speiden, of Innis, Speiden & Co., Inc., who recently returned from a three months' trip to Europe, spent most of his time in Germany, but made trips to other countries, notably France, Belgium and England. He says the political situation seems to be at the base of all action in Germany. This centers on the indemnity payments, various groups holding different ideas. There are those who believe that the payments should be met; others are firm in opposing payment. Mr. Speiden says that all are firmly convinced that Germany is at present in no condition to meet her obligations, and will accept any other way out.

When the proposed American tariff is mentioned people on the other side of the water throw up their hands, Mr. Speiden says. How can they buy American goods and pay war debts if their best market is virtually closed? They contend that the idea is economically unsound inasmuch as they must have our business in certain lines to enable them to give us their trade in other lines. They cite the fact that before the war Germany's imports far exceeded her exports and believe that a prohibitive tariff will seriously affect world trade.

Mr. Speiden reports that reconstruction work in Belgium is progressing and that few reminders of the period between 1914 and 1918 remain. In France building has not reached such an advanced stage, but the Government is making strenuous efforts.

Allan A. Ryan's personal assets were sold for $8,350, last week. None of the creditors objected. The assets were listed at about $10,000, including promissory notes, insurance policies, club memberships and jewelry. Securities sold at auction at the Vesey Street Auction Rooms on August 23 included about 2,000 shares in the Nunally Company, which brought about $12 per share.

Officials of the United States Industrial Alcohol Company have ordered the company's two plants at New Orleans to resume operations at full capacity. This action was taken because of the large demand for alcohol from all classes of consumers. Officials say that the chemical end of the business is showing improvement.

C. C. Concannon, appointed assistant chief of the Chemical Division, Department of Commerce, will take office Sept. 1. Mr. Concannon is a graduate of Harvard University, 1911. For about five years, beginning with 1916, he was associated with Takamine, Inc., New York. He spent two years in Japan.

In the chemical and oil products industry group in New York State earnings were slightly lower in July than in June. The reductions occurred in the manufacture of paints and varnishes, photographic supplies, and shoe polishes. Average earnings were somewhat higher in the oil refining and chemical plants.

The Durex Chemical Co., Sweetwater, Tenn., has been compelled to shut down its plant for the manufacture of barium compounds because of the high cost of coal, which was formerly $4.00 per ton and now costs $11.00.

An August 23, the German Aniline Dye combine announced increases in the price of dyestuffs, effective at once, averaging 85 per cent above the figures now superseded.

PAPERS ON CHEMICAL PROCESSES A FEATURE OF THE COMING EXPOSITION

Technical Association of the Pulp Industry To Explain Uses of Chemical Products in Manufacturing Paper —Speakers at the Opening Session

Sept. 11 will mark the opening of the 1922 National Exposition of Chemical Industries at the Grand Central Palace. The exhibits will represent over 400 American manufacturers of chemicals and equipment. Chemical raw materials and machinery for the numerous industries controlled or influenced by chemistry, will make up the main body of exhibits. Special sections given over to the latest ideas in industrial fire and explosion prevention and fire fighting apparatus. and to a group of fuel and power efficiency devices. The program follows:

Monday, Sept. 11—Official opening 8:00 P. M. in the Grand Central Palace Auditorium. Speakers, Wayne B. Wheeler, general counsel for the Anti-Saloon League; Dr. Charles Herty, chairman of the Exposition Committee and president of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers of the United States, and others.

Tuesday, Sept. 12—Program will probably be under the direction of the Synthetic Organic Chemical Manufacturers of the United States. 2:00 P. M.

Wednesday, Sept. 13—Program under the direction of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry. 2:00 P. M.

Thursday, Sept. 14—Program under the direction of the Technical Photographic and Microscopical Society. 2:00 P. M.

Friday, Sept. 15—Program under the direction of the American Ceramic Society, 2:00 P. M.

Friday evening, Sept. 15—A symposium on Standardization under the American Chemical Society, New York Section. Speakers from various organizations and authorities on different phases of standardization as applied to their special field.

Herbert Hoover, Secretary of Commerce, will be the chief speaker at the annual dinner of the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry.

The motion picture program, revised to date, has been announced as far as it is completed, a few late additions being possible. The pictures will be shown each afternoon and evening in a special auditorium for that purpose.

The program of the "Paper Meeting" under the direction of the Technical Association of the Pulp and Paper Industry, to be held Wednesday afternoon. Sept. 13, includes the following: "Rotary Filters for Washing of Paper Pulp and for Filtering and Washing Caustic Lime Mud" (illustrated), by Geo. D. Dickey of the Industrial Filtration Corp.; "Efficiencies and Economies in Washing Black Liquor for Digested Soda and Sulfite Stock," by H. A. Morrison of the Oliver Continuous Filter Co.; "Testing Colored Materials for Fastness to Light," by H. S. Thayer of the Atlas Electric Devices Co.; "The Proper Selection and Application of Dyes for Paper," by L. Mann, of the National Aniline & Chemical Co.

Miss Lida Hafford, director of the General Federation of Women's Clubs, Washington, D. C., will speak at the Exposition on "Woman's Interest in Chemistry in America," being one of the few women who have taken part on the programs of the chemical exposition since its inception in 1915.

One hundred shares of stock of the Consolidated Manganese Company were sold at the Vesey Street Auction Rooms on August 23, for $13 for the lot.

NEED BETTER SALESMEN ABROAD

One of the most vital essentials to our success in foreign business today is the selection of efficient traveling representatives of American firms for service abroad, according to Dr. Julius Klein, director of the U. S. Bureau of Foreign and Domestic Commerce of the Department of Commerce. This is a most serious problem, declared Director Klein, involving, as it does, not only the welfare of the offending firms but the good will and standing of American export business in general. In foreign countries, Dr. Klein asserted, the traveling representative of an American house is regarded as the spokeman of his country as well as of his company—he has the power to build up or damage the prestige of both. The banner bearers of American industry in the world markets should be the best men obtainable, and every effort should be made to secure capable Americans to perform the task, even at some temporary sacrifice in domestic trade.

On the subject of nationality, Dr. Klein notes that many firms favor the selection of a real American bearing the indubitable appearance of one in preference to a naturalized citizen who is selected solely because of his knowledge of the language and customs of his native land. Many foreign firms have a keen respect for American business methods and they will frequently do business with a bona fide "Yankee" who evidently lacks polish, as against a man of their own nationality who approaches them as the representative of an American house. His record, his character, his family connections in the country, and many other factors may mitigate against his success in his home country in the role of a "Yankee salesman."

ARSENIC SCARCE IN ENGLAND

In discussing the arsenic situation, the "Chemical Trade Journal," London, says in part: "Arsenic is chiefly turned as a by-product at the Cornish mines where the tin ores are exploited, and under the present disastrous state of the tin industry, there does not seem much chance of the home output of arsenic experiencing any important recovery. The Cornish output which for 1919 amounted to 2,527 tons dropped to below 2,000 tons in 1920, the last year for which figures are available. The production for the current year must be far below the 2,000 tons figure, and there is no doubt that had there been anything approaching normal conditions in the consuming industries or had there been a vigorous export demand prices would be much higher than their present level.

"For the last six years the amount of white arsenic exported by England to America has been negligible, although in the year 1914 it reached 6,867 cwt. This has been due to the greatly increased American home-production which rose from 3,132 short tons in 1911 to 11,500 short tons in 1921. We must look forward then to the United States as a serious competitor, in the near future at any rate, for the limited supplies of arsenic in this country, and it would seem that an appreciable hardening in prices must follow as a natural consequence."

American rosin is one of the staple articles imported by Chile, and it has a good though not large sale and there is no foreign competition. The rosin is used principally in soap making, and since it is a prime necessity the importation continues throughout the year. The bulk of the imports comes through Valparaiso and Talcahuano and the amount imported in 1920 was 4,313,238 pounds (value $312,480). Under the Chilean customs tariff rosin pays an import duty of 12 cents the 100 pounds, gross weight.

Trade Notes and Personals

T. Coleman du Pont, of Wilmington, was nominated for U. S. Senator by the Republican State Committee on August 22.

A free trade zone at Jamaica Bay is urged by N. B. Killmer, managing director of the New York Harbor Protective and Development Association.

J. F. Smith, of the research staff at the Buffalo plant of the National Aniline & Chemical Company, will take charge of the research and information service of the Commercial Solvents Corp., Terre Haute, Ind.

Joseph Norville Griffin, one of the oldest employees of the Mutual Chemical Company, Baltimore, having been connected with the corporation for the last forty years, died on August 19.

C. W. Crowell, formerly chemist for the California Hawaiian Sugar Refining Company, Crockett, Cal., is now plant superintendent of the Rochester Germicide Company, Rochester, N. Y.

Marcus M. Marks, former president of the Borough of Manhattan, and his brother have sold their interest in Morris Herrmann & Company, dry color makers, Newark, N. J., to Edward Blum, a former silk manufacturer.

G. C. Craver, treasurer of the Delta Chemical Co., of Wells, Delta County, Michigan, writes: "We can see a marked improvement in business conditions and also a decided tendency towards further improvement this coming fall."

The Provincial Government of Quebec has granted to the University of Montreal the sum of $100,000 for the cure of cancer by radium. A department of the university will be established for this work which will be fitted up with the most modern equipment.

The Senate Judiciary Committee has ordered a favorable report on the bill by Senator Dillingham which provides that subpoenas for witnesses who are required to attend a court of the United States in any district, may run into any other district. This proposed change in the law is for the purpose of facilitating the handling of war-fraud suits.

The summer class in chemistry of Temple University, composed of ex-service men who are taking a vocational training course, visited the paint works of the du Pont Company, Philadelphia, recently. After making an inspection of the plant, the men were entertained at lunch by Anton Benesh, manager of the works, and S. B. Woodbridge, general sales director.

Thomas E. Cottman, of J. H. Cottman and Company, importers and brokers, and president of the Baltimore Board of Trade, has been elected a delegate to the meeting of the International Chamber of Commerce in Rome during the week of March 19, 1923. He has taken reservations for himself and party on the steamer Caronia, which will leave New York on February 10.

P. C. Magnus, president of Magnus, Mabee & Reynard, New York, says: "According to our views all indications point to a resumption of more normal conditions and a better business for the coming Fall and Winter trade. The consensus of opinion is that general business seems to have more life and action than it has had in the last fifteen or eighteen months. We are looking for better times."

KILLEFFER JOINS INDUSTRIAL JOURNAL

D. H. Killeffer, for the past three years market editor in charge of the heavy chemical, intermediates, dyestuff, and fatty oil departments of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, becomes New York editorial representative of the "Journal of Industrial and Engineering Chemistry," official organ of the American Chemical Society, on Sept. 1. He is a graduate of the University of North Carolina, class of 1915, in chemical engineering. Upon leaving college, his first practical experience was with the Brown Laboratories in Nashville, Tenn. After a short time with the chemists, he became associated in 1916 with the Nashville, Chattanooga & St. Louis Railway, as chemist in Department of Tests and in industrial development work. In 1918, he joined the forces of the Calco Chemical Co., Bound Brook, N. J., as research chemist in tetranitroaniline, aniline oil, and dimethylaniline remaining until the end of 1919. In January, 1920, Mr. Killeffer joined the staff of DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS. He is a member of the American Chemical Society, New York Chemists' Club, and the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry.



D. H. KILLEFFER

N. Y. CHEMIST GETS BRITISH TITLE

Charles Ernest Pellew, chemist, of New York, member of many scientific societies and formerly demonstrator in chemistry and physics at Columbia University, has acquired the British title of "Honorable" to which he is entitled owing to the fact that his father, Henry Edward Pellew, now living in Washington, D. C., is now Viscount Exmouth and entitled to a seat in the House of Lords. Mr. Pellew of Washington, who is 94 years old, has not decided whether or not he will accept the title.

According to the British Embassy's interpretation of British law, Viscount Exmouth, who has announced his desire to remain "Mr. Pellew," of Washington, is a member of the British peerage, no matter what he may decide about accepting the position. He may refuse the benefits and may not claim his seat in the House of Lords, but unless the King of England declares the title vacant, Pellew will be regarded in Great Britain as Viscount Exmouth and his son after him.

Charles Ernest Pellew, of New York, was born in London, England, in 1863. After leaving Columbia he was a chemist with the Hygeia Distilled Water Company, Maxim Munitions Corp. and Alaska Products Company. He is a member of the American Chemical Society and the Society of Chemical Industry. He has written several books on chemistry.

The Welsbach Light Company, Ltd., London, is making efforts to stop the importation of German mantles on the ground that if the British gas mantle industry should be wiped out, a monopoly of the whole incandescent mantle trade would be in the hands of the Germans, and prices would very soon be advanced.

CHEMICAL LEADERS WILL DINE WITH SALESMEN'S ASSOCIATION

Banquet September 12 To Be Great Gathering of the Entire Industry. Secretary Hoover and Francis H. Sisson Will Speak. Invitations Being Extended to Leading Executives, Chemists and Salesmen

What promises to be the greatest gathering of the chemical industry is planned in the annual banquet which the chemical leaders in all branches of the industry are being tendered by the Salesmen's Association at the Hotel Commodore, Tuesday evening, September 12.

The five thousand outstanding men among the executives, the chemists, and the salesmen of every branch of the industry and of the science upon which it is founded are to be invited to hear speakers of national importance talk upon different aspects of chemicals as they affect business and life. It will be a notable birthday party for the Salesmen's Association, which was organized just a year ago at the Chemical Exposition. Members of the Drug and Chemical, the Chemists, and the Druachem Clubs in New York, the Drysalters Club of New England, The Chemical Club, Philadelphia and the Chicago Drug and Chemical Association, together with all the exhibitors at the Chemical Exposition, have been invited to the dinner.

Good speakers at their meetings have been a point with the Salesmen's Association; but they have quite outdone themselves by securing Herbert Hoover, and Francis H. Sisson for this banquet.

It is understood that the Secretary of Commerce will speak on standardization as an industrial asset. Mr. Sisson, who is vice-president of the Guaranty Trust Co., and probably the best known public speaker among the country's bankers, will discuss the financial aspects of the country's basic industries.

Table reservations will be made by the Dinner Committee in the order in which they are received, and members and guests desiring to make up their own tables (seating eight or ten), are requested to make their arrangements early, as changes cannot be made after the menu and program are sent to the printer. All reservations must be made to the secretary of the Salesmen's Association, 3 Park Place, New York. The following committees have charge of the details: Invitations, A. H. Pierce, chairman; Dinner, Fred E. Signer, chairman, and Press, Geo. T. Short, chairman.

H. W. Cole, for the past ten years in charge of disinfectant sales of The Barrett Company, New York, has resigned to become vice-president of Baird & McGuire, Inc., Holbrook, Mass., manufacturers of disinfectants, cresylic acids and other coal-tar products. Mr. Cole has been an active member of the Insecticide and Disinfectant Manufacturers Association since its organization, and during 1920 and 1921 served as its president. He is at present one of the Board of Governors.

The Anaheim Sugar Company, Anaheim, Cal., is installing equipment for the distillation of alcohol from beet molasses, which will have a daily capacity of twenty-five tons of molasses. Carbonic acid gas, a by-product of the fermentation, will also be recovered and marketed.

The Monroe Chemical Company, Quincy, Ill., has closed down its plant owing to the fact that imported products can be bought cheaper than the cost of domestic manufacture.

SENATE AND HOUSE RATES COMPARED

Comparative rates fixed by the Senate and House on the principal chemicals are shown in the following table:

Specific Duties per Pound, Unless Otherwise Stated

Product	House Bill of 1921	Senate Bill of 1922
Arsenious acid	25c	Free
Acetic acid, 65% and less	¾c	¾c
Acetic acid, over 65%	2c	2c
Acetic anhydride	8c	5c
Boric acid	2c	1½c
Chloroacetic acid	5c	5c
Citric acid	12c	18c
Lactic acid	1½c.-3c†	2c-4c-9c†
Tannic acid and tannin	4c-20c†	4c-20c†
Tartaric acid	6c	6c
Arsenic acid	25%	3c
Formic acid	25%	4c
Gallic acid	25%	8c
Oleic acid	25%	1½c
Oxalic acid	25%	4c
Phosphoric acid	25%	2c
Pyrogallic acid	25%	12c
Stearic acid	25%	1½c
Acetaldehyde, etc.	6c+30%	6c+30%
Acetone	25%	25%
Alcohol, amyl	6c	3c
Alcohol, butyl and propyl	6c	3c
Fusel oil	6c	2c
Alcohol, methyl	15c per gal.	10c per gal.
Alcohol, ethyl	15c per gal.	10c per gal.
Aluminum hydroxide	½c	½c
Alum	3/10-¾c†	3/10-¾c
Ammonium carbonate	1¼c	1¼c
Ammonium chloride	1¼c	1¼c
Ammonium sulfate	2/5c	¾c
Anhydrous ammonia	2½c	2½c
Antimony oxide	2c	1½c+25%
Tartar emetic	5c	6c
Argols and wine lees	5%	5%
Cream of tartar	5c	5c
Rochelle salts	5c	5c
Balsams, crude Balsams, refined	10%	10%
Barium carbonate	1c	1¼c
Barium chloride	1¼c	1¼c
Barium dioxide	4c	4c
Barium hydroxide	25% n.s.p.f.	1¼c
Barium nitrate	2c	2½c
Bleaching powder	3/5c	1/5c
Caffeine	$1.50	$1.50
Tea waste	1c	1c
Calcium carbide	1c	1c
Calomel	30%	45%
Carbon tetrachloride	2½c	2½c
Chloroform	8c	6c
Chalk, precipitated	15%	30%
Chicle, crude	15c	10c
Chicle, refined	20c	15c
Chloral hydrate	25%	35%
Terpin hydrate	25%	35%
Thymol	25%	35%
Buchu leaves	10c	10c
Coca leaves	10c	10c
Gentian	¼c	¼c
Licorice root	½c	½c
Sarsaparilla root	1c	1c
Belladonna	25%	3c
Digitalis	25%	3c
Henbane	25%	3c
Stramonium	25%	3c
Ergot	10c	10c
Diethyl sulfate	25%	15c
Dimethyl sulfate	25%	15c
Ethyl acetate	4c	3c
Ethyl chloride	15c	15c
Ethyl ether	6c	4c
Extracts for dyeing and tanning	11%	15%
Flavoring extracts, non-alcoholic	25%	15%
Formaldehyde	25%	2c
Hexamethylenetetramine	25%	10c
Glycerin, crude	1c	1c
Glycerin, refined	3c	2c
Ink and ink powders	20%	20%
Iodine, resublimed	20c	20c
Bromine	10c	5c
Bromine compounds	10c	8c
Lead acetate, white	3¼c	2½c
Lead acetate, brown	2¼c	2c
Lead nitrate	2½c	2c
Lime, citrate of	7c	6c
Magnesium carbonate	2¼c	1¼c
Magnesium chloride	¾c	¼c
Magnesium sulfate	¼c	¼c
Magnesium oxide	7c	2¼c
Magnesia, calcined	¾c	2½c
Manganese; borate, tannate, sulfate and all other manganese compounds and salts, n.s.p.f.	25% n.s.p.f.	25%
Menthol	25%	30c
Camphor, crude	1c	1c
Camphor, refined	6c	6c
Opium, crude	$3	$3
Opium, manufactured	$4	$4
Morphine	$3 per oz.	$3 per oz.
Cocaine	$2 per oz.	$2.60 per oz.
Zinc oxides	1½c	1¾c
Zinc oxides, in oil	2c	2¾c
Lithopone	1½c	1¾c
Potassium chromate	2¼c+15%	2¼c
Potassium dichromate	2¼c+15%	2¼c
Potassium chlorate	1c+15%	2c
Potassium ferricyanide	7c+15%	7c
Potassium ferrocyanide	4c+15%	4c
Potassium iodide	25c+15%	25c
Potassium bicarbonate	40%	1½c
Potassium bromide	10c+15%	8c
Potassium carbonate	40%	¾c
Potassium hydroxide	40%	1c
Potassium nitrate	40%	½c
Potassium permanganate	40c	4c
Santonin	75c	75c
Soap, castile	15%	15%
Soap, toilet	30%	10-50%
Soap, all others	20%	5%
Sodium arsenate	1c	1c
Sodium bicarbonate	½c	¼c
Sodium borate	½c	¼c
Sodium bromide	10c	8c
Sodium carbonates	¼c	¼c
Sodium chlorate	1½c	1¼c
Sodium chloride, bags, 100 lbs.	0.11c	11c
Sodium chloride, bulk, 100 lbs.	0.7c	7c
Sodium chromates	1¼c	1¼c
Sodium formate	25%	2c
Sodium ferrocyanide	2c	2c
Sodium hydroxide	½c	½c
Sodium nitrite	3c	3c
Sodium phosphate	½c	½c
Sodium sulfate, crystals	5c	$1 ton
Sodium sulfate, anhydrous	10c	$2 ton
Sodium sulfide	¾-¾c†	¾-¾c†
Sodium silicate	½c	¼c
Sodium sulfites	½c	¼c
Sodium hydrosulfite	35%	35%
Sulphoxylates	35%	35%
Starch, potato	1½c	2c
Starch, all other	1c	1c
Dextrine, potato	1¾c	2¼c
Dextrine, all other	1¼c	1¼c
Strontium salts	25%	25%
Strychnine	15c per oz.	15c per oz.
Thorium nitrate	25%	40%
Tin compounds	20%	25%
Titanium compounds	25%	30%
Chemicals on the Senate Free List		
Arsenious acid	25%	Free
Sulfide of arsenic	Free	Free
Chromic acid	Free	Free
Hydrofluoric acid	Free	Free
Hydrochloric acid	Free	Free
Nitric acid	Free	Free
Sulfuric acid	Free	Free
Cinchona bark	Free	Free
Calcium acetate	Free	Free
Calcium chloride	Free	Free
Calcium nitrate	Free	Free
Calcium cyanamide	Free	Free
Coal-tar crudes	Free	Free
Copper sulfate	Free	Free
Copper acetate	Free	Free
Crude drugs	Free	Free
Enfluerage grease	Free	Free
Floral essences	Free	Free
Ferrous sulfate	Free	Free
Iodine, crude	Free	Free
Monazite sand	Free	Free
Oils, essential	Free	Free
Quinine	Free	Free
Sodium nitrate	Free	Free
Sodium sulfate, crude	Free	Free
Sulfur	Free	Free
Pyrites	Free	Free

†Depending on strength.

Samuel M. Vauclain, President of the Baldwin Locomotive Works, Philadelphia, has laid before Secretary Weeks plans for the Government to keep intact a number of ammunition and armament plants built in war time. His suggestion is that the Government pay a subsidy of 2 per cent on their investment to the owners, annually, in order that the plants may be kept ready for instant operation in case of an emergency. Since the armistice these plants have been closed and unless some plan be evolved for making it worth while to their owners to keep them intact they will be junked.

QUOTATIONS ON CHEMICAL STOCKS

	Bid	Asked		Bid	Asked
Air Reduction	56½	58¾	Heyden Chem.	1¼	1⅝
*Allied Chem. & D.	81½	82	H'k Electro	55	65
*Allied Ch. & D., pf.	110	110¾	H'k Electro, pf.	60	70
*Am. Ag. Ch.	40	41	*Int. Agricult.	10	10⅜
*Am. Ag. Ch., pf.	67	70½	*Int. Agricult., pf.	38¾	39½
*Am. Chicle	9⅛	10	*Int. Nickel	17¾	18
*Am. Chicle, pf.	29½	33	*Int. Nickel, pf.	81	82½
*Am. Cot. Oil.	27	27¾	*Int. Salt	66	..
*Am. Cot. Oil, pf.	52½	54	*Mathieson Alk.	48	48½
*Am. Cyan.	15	20	Merck & Co., pf.	63	68
*Am. Cyan., pf.	53	56	Merrimac	83	88
*Am. Druggist S.	6½	6⅞	Mulford Co.	35	40
Am. Glue	40	45	Mutual Co.	150	..
Am. Glue, pf.	65	70	*National Lead	107¾	107¾
*Am. Linseed	34	35½	*National Lead, pf.	112½	115
*Am. Linseed, pf.	55	56	N. J. Zinc	151	153
*Am. Malt	12	13	Niag. A., pf.	96	100
*Am. Zinc	18	18¼	Parke, Davis & Co.	103	104
*Amer. Zinc, pf.	46	46½	Penn. Salt	71	73
Atlas Powder	130	140	People's Gas. Chi.	91¾	92
Atlas Powd., pf.	87½	..	Procter & Gamble	124	128
British Am. Chem.	1	..	Procter & Gam., pf.	102	106
By. Prod. Co.	57	65	Rollin Ch.	50	60
Carborundum	135	135½	Rol. Ch., pf.	80	90
Carborundum, pf.	115½	116	Royal Bak. Po.	105	110
Casein Co.	30	45	Royal Bak. Po., pf.	96	98
Celluloid Co.	94	100	Sherwin-Williams	26	26¼
Celluloid Co., pf	105	106	Sherwin-W., pf.	93	97
Ches. Mfg.	195	205	Stand. Ch.	90	100
Ches. Mfg., pf.	108	111	Swan & Finch	32	35
Com'l Solv. A.	47½	48½	*Tenn. C. & Chem.	10½	10⅝
Do. B	41	..	*Tex Gulf. Sul.	49	49¾
*Corn Products	117¾	118	Union Carbide	57¾	58
*Corn Products, pf.	118	120	Union Sulphur	..	..
*Davison Chem.	51½	53	*Un. Drug	80	81
Dow Chem.	..	200	*Un. Drug, 1st pf.	49	50
Dow Ch., pf.	..	103	*Un. Dyewood	47	50
*Du Pont de Nem.	136	138	*Un. Dyewood, pf.	75	100
*Du P't de Nem. Db.	84	85	Un. Gas, Imp.	38	39
Eastman Kodak	82½	82¾	Un. Gas, Imp., pf.	50	51
Eastman Kodak, pf.	106½	..	U. S. Gypsum	..	54
*Freeport, Tex. Sul.	22⅞	23⅛	*U. S. Indus. Al.	65½	65¾
Freept. Tex. Sul., pf.	91	93	*U. S. Indus. Al. pf.	94½	97
*Grasselli	128	132	*Va.-Car. Ch.	29	29⅞
*Grasselli, pf.	100	101½	*Va.-Car. Ch., pf.	68	69½
Hercules Powder	162	170	*V. Vivaudou	11½	12
Hercules Powd., pf.	100	102			

*Listed on New York Stock Exchange

NEW PRESIDENT OF AMERICAN CYANAMID

In the annual report of the American Cyanamid Co. for the year ended June 30, C. M. Grant, treasurer, says in brief:

"The profit and loss account shows a gross profit of $624,765 after charging to the year's operations $699,081 for depreciation of plant and equipment, and a net income of $197,992 after providing reserves of $288,975 for income tax and depreciation of patents. The surplus account shows a decrease of $148,213 for the year and now stands at $3,143,276 in addition to various reserves totaling $4,200,246. The claim of the Government for additional income and excess profits taxes is being contested by the company, and we believe that a substantial reduction in the amount of this proposed assessment will be made. Though not occurring within the fiscal year for which this report is being made, the board feels that it should say to the shareholders that, at a meeting of the board held July 15, 1922, Frank S. Washburn, on account of continued ill health, retired as president, becoming chairman of the board, and being succeeded as president by William B. Bell."

The 4,500 shares of National Lead Company common stock recently sold by the Rockefeller Foundation was purchased at par by the National Lead Company at private sale, for the purpose of selling the same at cost to its employees, following the precedent of the two preceding similar transactions. The price named on the previous offering was $60 and subsequently $75 a share. The National Lead Company is free from floating debt at the present time, compared with a small current indebtedness at this time last year.

PROCTER & GAMBLE EARNINGS

William Cooper Procter, president of the Procter & Gamble Co., said recently at Cincinnati: "Our total volume of sales amounted to $105,655,386. The net earnings off the fiscal year just ended, after adequate provision for depreciation losses, taxes, etc., amounted to $7,340,327.

With the close of its fiscal year June 30, 1922, we feel that our company has passed the most acute phase of that period of readjustment and reconstruction which has so disturbed business conditions throughout the country during the past three years. The volume of our soap business shows a satisfactory increase over the previous year, whereas, our oil business, on account of the general lowering of prices of all fats, taken in conjunction with a short cotton crop, shows a decrease."

The volume of business for the fiscal year 1920-21 was $120,019,727; for the year 1919-20, it amounted to $188,800,668; in 1918-19 the business returned $193,392,044. In 1918-19 the profits were $7,325,532 compared with $7,340,327 in 1921-22.

The consolidated balance sheet on June 30, last, was as follows:

	1922	1921
Assets—real estate, bldgs., machine plant & equip.	$35,677,890	$34,494,886
Good-will, patents, licenses, &c.	2,883,055	2,883,055
Mchdse. & material	24,365,355	24,819,086
Debtors & bills rec	5,945,630	7,602,581
Other investments	1,413,386	2,361,938
Loans against sec's	4,761,098	3,348,821
Cash	2,425,323	3,689,193
Deferred charges	1,301,009	1,343,838
Total	$78,772,747	$80,543,398

	1922	1921
Liabilities—		
Common stock	$21,341,672	$20,521,167
Preferred stocks	12,181,100	12,181,100
7% Ser. G notes	5,000,000	10,000,000
Notes payable	2,000,000	.....
Accts. payable	884,646	1,048,264
Deprec. of bldgs plants, mach., &c	15,719,845	13,378,863
Misc. res., incl. tax		3,288,155
Sur. & undiv. prof.	21,645,485	20,125,850
Total	$78,772,747	$80,543,398

Swiss bankers have made an official report that the total amount of funds deposited by Germany in Swiss banks amounts to about 80,000,000 Swiss francs gold.

The National Drug Stores Corp. has obtained a judgment of $1,115.31 against Ethel M. Smith.

New Incorporations

Croton Chemical Co., New York, $20,000. H. H. Walker, N. P. Hicks, Jr.; attorney, N. L. North, Jr., 32 Court st., Brooklyn.

Dyes and Chemicals, Montclair, N. J., $150,000. Francis Earl, Montclair, William H. Orr, Westfield, Lenox C. Brennan, Brooklyn.

Interstate Chemical Foundation Inc., Wilmington, Del., $2,500,000. C. B. Outen, J. D. Frock, M. H. Noblit, Wilmington, Del.; rep., Corporation Service Co.

Carolinas Chemical Co., Columbia, S. C., $100,000.

Phosphogen Fertilizer Co., Richmond, Va., $10,000,000.

Molybdenum Exploration and Development Co., Dover, Del., $2,000,000. H. L. Ellis, W. H. Mayhar, R. Kirkman, New York City; rep., Charter Service Corporation.

Universal Soda and Potash Co., Wilmington, Del., $60,000. Rep., Colonial Charter Co.

The Heavy Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Heavy Chemicals, 560-562

CAUSTIC SODA AND SODA ASH FIRM

Sulfate of Ammonia Scarce and Makers Unable To Continue Shipments—Prussiate of Soda Higher on Scarcity of Supplies—Oxalic Acid Advanced

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)
Advanced

Magnesium Carbonate, 1c lb. Ammonium Sulfate, 15c per 100 lb.
Caustic Soda, 5c per cwt.
Prussiate of Soda, Yellow, 1c lb. Oxalic Acid, ½c lb.

Declined

Imp. Copper Sulfate, ½c lb. Dom. Copper Sulfate, ½c lb.

Trend of the Market

		Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetic Acid, Glacial	lb.	$.12	$.12	$.11	$.11
Sulfuric Acid, 66 deg	ton	14.00	14.00	14.00	18.00
Bleaching Powder, Works	100 lbs.	1.75	1.60	1.60	2.40
Copper Sulfate	100 lbs.	5.90	5.95	5.95	5.25
Potash, Caustic	lb.	.05½	.05½	.05¾	.05½
Saltpetre, gran.	lb.	.06¾	.06¾	.06¾	.09¼
Soda Ash, 58 p.c.	100 lbs.	1.80	1.80	1.80	2.25
Caustic Soda, 76 p.c.	100 lbs.	3.65	3.60	3.75	3.85
Potassium Bichromate	lb.	.10	.10	.10	.12
Average		3.00	3.01	3.035	3.571

Shortage of coal and lack of transportation are making a strong market. The high cost of fuel and a decrease in production of a number of chemicals have necessitated advances in several items. Dealers report a fair amount of business, while makers are handicapped in filling orders. Caustic soda is still strong as is soda ash. Interest in arsenic has fallen off. Sulfate of ammonia is very scarce and makers are unable to continue shipment. Magnesium carbonate has been advanced. Bleaching powder is very strong. Copper sulfate is on the decline. Prussiate of soda has been advanced. Resellers have no supplies on hand and makers are sold far in advance. Imported caustic potash is weakening. Sodium sulfide is in a strong position. Oxalic acid is scarce and has been advanced in price.

Acid, Acetic—Demand has been improving and production is increasing. Quotations are on the basis of $2.67½ for 28 per cent in carlots of barrels at works and $2.92½ for less than carlots. Glacial is moving slowly and is quoted at $11.17@$12.17 in carlots of barrels at works.

Acid, Hydrofluoric—Prices remain unchanged. The market seems to be improving. 30 per cent is quoted at 5c for carload lots at works but this figure is becoming more difficult to do. 52 per cent ranges from 11c @12c as to quantity.

Acid, Lactic—Supplies are good and demand is routine. Prices hold at recent levels. Importers offer 80 per cent in barrels at 14½c@15c spot and lower grades on par with makers. Makers name 4c@4½c for 22 per cent dark and 5½c@6c for 22 per cent light in barrels at works.

Acid, Muriatic—Business in large orders is at a standstill. Small buyers are easily taken care of. Makers' prices are on a basis of $1.10@$1.50 for 20 per cent in carlots of carboys.

Heavy Chemical Market

Acid, Nitric—Prices remain unchanged and are quoted over a range as to brand. Basis is $5.00@$5.65 per hundred for 38 degree in carlots of carboys at works.

Acid, Oxalic—Supplies are very scarce owing to reduced production and prices are tending upward. Spot barrels are now quoted at 17¾c@18c and shipment from works at 16¾c@17c.

Acid, Sulfuric—Reported to be slightly firmer. Prices unchanged with 66 degree in tank cars at works quoted at $14.00@$16.00 and for 60 degree $9.00@$11.00.

Alums—Demand has been slow and stocks are in good supply. Ammonia lump is held at $3.25 in carlots of barrels at works. Potash lump is slightly easier but is still quoted at $2.75@$3.00 from importers, and domestic from makers at $4.25 at works.

Ammonium Chloride—Imported white is named at 6¼c@6¾c which is below domestic makers prices of 7¼c for both white and gray. Imported gray is scarce. Demand is slow.

Ammonium Sulfate—Coal shortage has made a great scarcity and makers are unable to make shipments. Manufacturers now quote $3.20@$3.30 per 100 pounds, bulk f. o. b. works for domestic consumption, and none is to be had for export at $3.75 f. a. s. New York.

Arsenic—Price remains nominal at 8½c for spot and futures are quoted at 8c. Activity has quieted down and interest is confined to next year possibilities. Contracts for the coming season are being held owing to the uncertainty of the situation.

Barium Chloride—Imported is offered on spot at $85@$90 and for arrival within sixty days $80@$85. Makers quote bags at $85@$90 f. o. b. works.

Bleaching Powder—Makers are now asking $1.75 per 100 pounds in large drums at works and for prompt shipment $1.80 is quoted. The shutting down of paper mill bleach plants has caused a demand that makers cannot readily supply.

Heavy Chemical Market

Caustic Potash—Weakness has been developing and prices are declining slightly. Imported, 88-92 per cent, is quoted at 5½c@6c. Domestic at 8c.

Copper Sulfate—Producers are again able to offer prompt shipments and prices are easing. Carload lots at $5.90@$6.15 in smaller quantities. Imported is offered at $5.60 per 100 pounds.

Lead Acetate—Demand is light and prices remain at former levels. White crystals in barrels 10½c@11c as to brand.

Soda Ash—Increased cost of production has not as yet affected the price. Demand is very good and makers are sold far ahead. Light ash basis 48 per cent, in carlots of bags at works on contract is quoted at $1.20 per 100 pounds. Spot stocks are held at $1.80@$2.15 per 100 pounds flat as to quantity and seller.

Soda Caustic—High prices are tending to restrict business. Cost of production has been mounting in this line and standard brands are firm at $3.65@$3.75 f. a. s. New York. Makers' rate is still at $2.50 per 100 pounds basis 60 per cent in carlots at works on contract. Export demand is good but high prices prevent business.

Soda Prussiate, Yellow—Stocks are extremely scarce

and nothing better than 22c can be done though rumors of 21c seem to have no foundation.

Sodium Sulfide—Demand is active and prices subject to variation. Domestic makers quote solid at 4c@4¼c at works and 5c@5½c for broken. Imported at 3¾c @4¼c spot in drums.

Heavy Chemical Notes

The United White Lead Company, Baltimore, will erect a two-story brick building at its plant at 827 South Howard street, estimated to cost $42,000.

Salt Lake men, interested in the development of Utah's mineral industry, are exerting every influence to have the duty on potash, recently stricken from the Fordney bill, reconsidered in conference.

Sulfuric, acetic and muriatic acid have advanced slightly in Japan. Soda ash is weak, due to too much stock on the market. Sulfuric, potassium muriate and bichromate of potash, used in the manufacture of matches, are stronger in the Tokyo market.

The Japanese Bleaching Powder and Soda Manufacturers' Association has decided to buy up all floating stock of bleaching powder in an effort to regulate the market. The organization maintained its 65 per cent restriction on output until the end of August.

The production of aluminum chemicals in the United States decreased in 1921 as compared with 1920. The total quantity of aluminum chemicals made and sold in 1921 was 184,820 short tons valued at $7,546,000, as compared to 250,827 short tons in 1920.

Caustic soda, liquid and solid, and calcined soda are no longer subject to the import license in Switzerland by a decree of July 14, 1922. Crystallized soda still remains subject to control until the end of the year, though restriction may be removed should such a step be deemed advisable.

Prices for sulfuric acid in Germany have been fixed by the committee for the control of sulfuric acid at 245 marks for producers and 270 marks for consumers for each 10 kilos of 60 degree sulfuric acid, according to a recent report from Consul General Coffin, Berlin. The prices went into effect on July 1.

Potassium phosphate, a non-acid compound, will be prepared for fertilizer manufacturers by a special process discovered and patented by A. C. Kreiss. Work on a $75,000 plant for the manufacture of potassium phosphate by the Kreiss Process Products Co. at Jacksonville, Fla., will begin within the next sixty days.

The Sherwin-Williams Company has delivered 120 carloads of calcium arsenate to the agricultural department of the State of Georgia since the first of the year. Each car contained 25,000 pounds. The State Board of Entomology extended a vote of thanks to the company recently for its co-operation and services rendered to the cotton growers of the State.

Canadian Salt Company, Ltd., in offering $140,000 7 per cent mortgage bonds, states its capacity for the production of salt exceeds the combined capacity of all other Canadian salt plants, and for the last four years it has produced over 55 per cent of the caustic soda and bleaching powder used in Canada. Its plants are located at Windsor and Sandwich, Ontario.

N. Y. FIRM GETS GERMAN POTASH AGENCY

H. J. Baker & Bro., 81 Fulton street, New York, who recently relinquished the agency for the Alsatian Potash Society, have been appointed selling agents for the German Potash Syndicate in the United States, exclusive of the Pacific Coast. A folder to the trade, announcing the change carries letters from H. J. Baker & Bro. and A. Vogel, representative general of the German Potash Syndicate in the United States and Canada. H. J. Baker & Bro. say:

"We are pleased to announce that we have been appointed agents for the Deutsches Kalisyndicat G.m.b.H., Berlin, for the sale and distribution of potash salts in the United States (except the Pacific Coast). This arrangement enables us to assure you of the best possible deliveries on your entire requirements of all grades of potash salts—a service which heretofore we have been unable to render. In addition, our branch offices at various ports are, as usual, at your disposal in all handling, warehousing or forwarding of potash shipments."

A. Vogel writes:

"Concurrent with the announcement herein contained, I take pleasure in confirming the appointment of Messers. H. J. Baker & Bro. as agents of the Deutsches Kalisyndicate G.m.b.H., Berlin, Germany, for the sale and distribution of potash salts in the United States (except the Pacific Coast).

"I bespeak for them the same cordial consideration invariably accorded me and beg to assure you that any business which you may entrust to them or to the syndicate's office direct will receive jointly our very best attention and service."

The trade is discussing rumors of friction between the company and the New York office of the Alsatian Potash Society, which was established about two years ago. The Alsatian Potash Society is now operating in the United States under the direction of W. E. Howe, formerly connected with the Nitrate Agencies, Inc. Mr. Howe has had the handling of this business since the resignation of Capt. Dossert, American director.

The fumigating of ships with cyanide of potassium has been resumed at the port of San Francisco, on instructions received from Washington by the United States Public Health Service. Accompanying the orders were instructions to place in operation safety appliance measures to guard against asphyxiation during the sanitation of ships and after the work has been carried out. For the past five months sulfur has been used exclusively for fumigation work, but steamship operators asked permission to use cyanide of potassium again, as the sulfur fumes caused considerable damage. The port of Seattle has also been advised to go back to the old method of fumigating.

A new basic fertilizer is being manufactured in Germany under the name of "Rhenania." The process consists in fusing crude phosphate with volcanic rocks containing 7 per cent potash and 8 per cent soda at a white heat in a reverbatory furnace. The potash is eliminated during the operation and forms a valuable by-product. The fertilizer is soluble in weak organic acids and in carbonic acid. "Rhenania" rapidly exerts its action when applied to the soil, and rapid growth of young plants takes place. Two large German factories have an annual production capacity of 150,000 tons.

The Tuc-Tur Metal Corporation, in a special booklet, is announcing an improved, non-corrosive, copper-nickel-zinc alloy, called "Tuc-Tur Metal."

The Fine Chemical Market

Current Spot Quotations of Fine Chemicals, 548-558

MORPHINE AND CODEINE ADVANCED

Makers Advance Schedule on Alkaloids and Salts as Opium Becomes Firmer—Quicksilver Again Higher with Offerings Limited—Magnesium Carbonate Up—Buying Spotty and Market Inactive Generally

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Codeine, alk., salts, $1 oz. Mercury, $2 flask
Magnes. Carbonate, U.S.P., 5c lb. Morphine, alk., salts, 50c oz.

Declined

No Declines

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Acetanilid	$.30	$.30	$.30	$.33
Acid, Citric, Import	.44	.44½	.44½	.45
Caffeine, Alkaloid	3.75	3.75	3.75	5.50
Calomel, American	.94	.94	.94	.82
Camphor, Jap., ref.	.83	.83	.80	.68
Iodine, Resublimed	4.20	4.20	4.20	3.50
Menthol	6.25	6.25	6.25	4.30
Morphine Sulfate	5.35	4.90	4.90	5.20
Potassium Bromide, Cryst.	.23	.23	.23	.24
Quinine Sulfate, Import	.50	.50	.50	.68
Sodium Salicylate	.35	.36	.32	.30
Strychnine Sulfate	.76	.76	.76	1.35
Average	1.93	1.90	1.90	1.97

The market for fine chemicals experienced a dull week, but prices are being maintained in all cases. The approach of Labor Day has sounded a slow down and business is practically neglected for the time being. Opinions as to whether the tariff will go through quickly or not seem to favor the first idea. Most factors look for quick passage and a return to better business when the fall buying season arrives. The railroad and coal strikes have affected all values; prices are firmer in all directions. Makers have advanced quotations on morphine and codeine alkaloids and various salts. Quicksilver has been continually on the move, advancing $5.00 during the week. U. S. P. magnesium carbonate is higher. Glycerin and coumarin continue firm and scarce on spot. Salicylic acid and derivatives unchanged. The advance in monobromated camphor is not general. Camphor and menthol held at previous levels. Bromides continue weak.

Acid Acetylsalicylic—Makers quote 85c basis on 100 pound lots, unchanged. Resale goods are higher at 80c inside. Very little material is obtainable from this source. Sales are reported in routine channels only but as the fall and winter season is only a few weeks off increased consumption is in order.

Acid Carbolic—Firm following last week's advance to 21c@30clb. according to quantity. The one cent rise hardly covers sharp increase in crude acid prices.

Acid Citric—Importers name 44½c@45c on crystals. American makers offering powdered at 46c@46½c and crystals at 45c@45½c. Lot of lower priced imported material has evidently been removed from market. Reported that interest has livened up although neither buyers or sellers are anxious to do much in face of the tariff dilemma.

Acid Salicylic—Makers name 29clb. One odd lot of resale goods offered at 28c. Technical acid at 26c @27c. Prices are firm and are likely to stay at the advanced figure in view of the current phenol shortage. One maker of salicylic acid said it would cost from 19c to 20c to import carbolic.

Acid Tartaric—American makers quote 30c unchanged. Imported acid named at 28c for crystals and 28½c@29c for powder. Spot stocks are fairly large with only limited interest in evidence.

Alcohol—Complete denatured No. 5 and No. 6 firm following last week's advance to 32c@34c and 31c@33c a gallon respectively for 50 gallon barrels. Wood, 95 per cent, 58c@60c; 97 per cent, 60c@62c. Pure methyl continues at 70c@72c in 50 gallon drums, with acetone free at 75c@76c.

Bromides—Market continues dull with little in the way of real buying noted. Imported ammonium at 13c @14c, sodium at 13c@14c, potash at 12c@13c. American ammonium at 29c, sodium at 19c@20c, potash at 22c@23c.

Caffeine—Resale alkaloid offered at $3.50, with first hands naming $3.75 inside. Inquiry is light.

Camphor—Continues firm on spot with Japanese slabs at 83c@85c, and tablets at 95c@$1.05. Shipment figures are holding well with 73½c c. i. f. the best price for futures. American bulk gum at 90c generally; tablets 95c@98c.

Camphor, Monobromated—Prices have been advanced in some quarters to $1.90@$2.00. As yet one of the principal makers has not met those figures and quotes $1.70@$1.75 unchanged. Higher priced camphor responsible for advance.

Chloroform—Held at 25c in makers' hands. Resale material has moved up and is now quoted on a par with first hand goods; limited quantities only. Makers report usual dull summer conditions but are preparing for winter season as preparatory manufacturers enter the market.

Cod Liver Oil—New catch oil continues firmly held at $23.00. Such old material as can be had is at $22.00. Most of spot supplies consist of new goods.

Codeine—Schedule on alkaloid, and all salts advanced as gum opium stiffens. Alkaloid now at $7.30 for 10 ounce lots; sulfate at $5.85 in same quantity; hydrobromide at $5.90; hydrochloride and nitrate at $6.55; phosphate at $5.50; salicylate at $5.55. Quotations on 25 ounce lots are 10c below prices named above.

Cream Tartar—American product firm at 26½clb. Importers are at odds as to price, naming from 23c to 24½c as to seller.

Epsom Salt—Spot U. S. P. magnesium sulfate held at $2.50@$2.75 as to quantity. Importers asking $1.75 @$1.85. Sales regular but for small quantities.

Glycerin—C. P. material scarce and firm. Buyers not active but the limited quantity of goods available and the high prices being asked for crude glycerin are combining to keep the price up. Best inside now 17c@17½c for drums with cans at 18½c. Dynamite at 16c@16¼c; saponification at 12¼c@12½c; soap, lye, at 11¼c@11½c. Some resale C. P. obtainable at 16½c@17c.

Magnesium Carbonate—Makers asking higher prices for magnesium carbonate, U. S. P. blocks. Naming 25c to 29c as to size and quantity.

Menthol—Closely held on spot at $6.25 in cases. Less from $6.40 to $6.50. Sales small and scattered.

Mercury—Sellers not anxious to get rid of material at any figure in view of the proposed stiff tariff on imported goods. During the past week price advanced from $57.00 to $62.00, an increase of five dollars in as many days. Added to the reluctance of spot holders to release goods, are the bullish inclinations cabled from abroad. It develops that Spanish stocks are practically nil and that Italian mines have been operating under reduced schedules. London is quoting anywhere from $54.00 to $55.25 on quicksilver for immediate shipment, which means from $60.25 to $61.50 spot New York. Some factors here refuse to quote and most sellers will not push a sale at the present market level of $62.00@$63.00 per flask. Trend is to still higher levels. Predictions of $70.00 are heard.

Mercurials—Firm following in schedules. Likely to go higher as quicksilver is on the jump. For quotations on various products see price list under mercury bichloride, bisulfate, iodides, etc.

Morphine—Following advance in gum opium prices, manufacturers of morphine alkaloid and various salts are quoting figures averaging 50c above former levels. The following prices per ounce are now in effect for 10 ounce lots: diacetyl alkaloid, ⅛ ounce vials, $8.95; hydrochloride, ⅛ ounce vials, $8.10; ethyl hydrochloride, ⅛ ounce vials, $9.45; sulfate, 5 ounce tins, $5.35; acetate, hydrobromide, and hydrochloride, 5 ounce tins, $5.35. For 25 ounce lots 10c lower than above prices can be done.

Quinine—American and imported quinine at 50c. Quiet at that figure.

Resorcinol—Firm at $2.00@$2.25 for U. S. P. goods following makers' recent advance.

Salicylates—Makers at 39c@41c on methyl and 36c on sodium. Resale goods in limited quantities offered at 38c@41c for methyl and 34c@36c for sodium.

Santonin—U. S. P. held from $167.00 to $170.00. One odd lot available at $166.00. Powder at $168.50@$171.50.

Fine Chemical Notes

William Hosken, agent for the Hoshi Pharmaceutical Co., Tokyo, manufacturers of quinine and other medicinal chemicals, has moved his offices to 119 Broad street, Telephone, Bowling Green 6531.

Wilson I. Doan, of the Dow Chemical Co., New York City, represented the Salesmen's Association of the American Chemical Industry at the funeral of its president, T. R. L. Loud, held last week at Easton, Md.

Reports from London indicate that German houses are unwilling to fill contracts due to the decline of the mark, as they must sustain a loss in so doing. The London market for fine chemicals appears slow and uninteresting, business apparently being in the grip of continuous vacations.

T. Fujisawa & Co. have made the following statement from their New York office regarding the camphor situation: "The best obtainable shipment price, today is 73½c for September-October shipment from Japan. The Japan market is holding very firm and the spot situation is also well controlled. The Japanese refiners, during the first eight months of this year, have secured a large portion of business from the United States and are determined to hold their prices very firm."

QUICKSILVER AND THE TARIFF

(Continued from page 526)

1914, 16,550 flasks; 1920, 13,400 flasks. The production in 1921 was only 6,339 flasks. From such data as we have been able to secure the available deposits for mining in the United States have apparently been decreasing for some time. Certainly American mines have not been factors for at least a year and a half. It has been said that they cannot produce at less than $70 per flask even under peak production, and this peak production would not enable them to properly care for the normal domestic demand. If this is true then under the proposed new tariff of $18.75 per flask, and taking into consideration the condition of primary markets throughout the world, it would seem that American consumers are faced with the necessity of paying, in the immediate future, a high price for their supplies."

The London "Chemist and Druggist," in its issue of Aug. 5, said of the London quicksilver situation: "In sharp contrast to the excess of imports over re-exports as shown by statistics during the year 1921, the relationship between the two has been precisely the other way during the current year. This novel feature was more particularly striking during the past month as exports were practically double quantities that came in.

"Some little allowance might possibly be made in view of poor trade conditions. This does not alter the fact, however, that London, as the leading world's center for the handling of European quicksilver, for generations past, is steadily losing ground. As a matter of fact the dealings passing here have for some time consisted chiefly of second hand metal, and have been between dealers and consumers at home and abroad. This is of course the outcome of selling methods adopted by producers, especially by Spanish mines, since the Rothschild contract terminated in January 1922.

"If comparing figures throws any light on the situation facts on imports for recent years appear to bear out the above ideas. During the first half of 1913 about 40,000 bottles were imported. During the similar period in 1920 the amount had receded to 21,500 bottles. The first half of 1921 recorded only 16,000 bottles, while during the first half of this year the imports have dwindled to 6,121 bottles, about one seventh of pre-war figures. It is therefore evident that the importance of the London market has become almost a negligible factor, and that its attitude is chiefly subservient to that of the Spanish and Italian mines."

The Acting Commissioner of Internal Revenue has signed an order rescinding T. D. 3335, which made numerous drastic changes in the existing regulations relating to bonds required of manufacturers and dealers in intoxicating liquors. T. D. 3335 was originally approved May 25, 1922, but the effective date was subsequently postponed to September 1, before which time it was assumed that a new regulation regarding alcohol bonds would be prepared after conferences between the officials of the Prohibition Unit and the representatives of the alcohol-using trades. The Bureau experts have since devoted a great deal of time to an attempt to prepare a new regulation that would be acceptable to all interests, but thus far it has not been found practicable to frame a tentative draft for the consideration of trade representatives. As it was apparently impossible to complete this work in time for the new regulation to take effect September 1, the Bureau has adopted the plan of rescinding T. D. 3335 which will relieve all users of alcohol of the necessity of making early changes in their bonds.

The Intermediate and Dye Market

Current Spot Quotations of Intermediates, Pages 551-552

PHENOL STILL ADVANCING

Importation of Phenol Expected in the Near Future—Benzol Output Continues Limited and Makers Have Difficulty in Filling Contracts—Dyes Inactive

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced
Phenol, 2c lb.

Declined
No Declines

Trend of the Market

		Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Benzene, C. P.	gal.	$.30	$.30	$.30	$.27
Naphthalene, flake	lb.	.07	.07	.07	.08
Phenol	lb.	.22	.20	.12	.09
Xylene, 2 degrees	gal.	.45	.45	.45	.60
Toluene, pure	gal.	.30	.30	.30	.28
Aniline Oil	lb.	.14	.14	.14	.20
Benzaldehyde	lb.	.65	.65	.65	.45
Betanaphthol, dist.	lb.	.22	.22	.23	.36
Paranitroaniline	lb.	.75	.75	.75	.85
o-Toluidine	lb.	.15	.15	.16	.25
Average		0.325	0.323	0.316	0.338

Little interest has been manifested in the intermediate market during the week and business has been along routine lines. This period of the year is unusually dull, and until the coming holiday is passed there will be little activity shown. For the future, however, optimism is being expressed on the prospects of the tariff bill being passed, and the trade is looking forward to higher prices and better business. The news from New England that the textile workers have accepted wage offers from the mill owners is having a buoyant effect upon the market. Phenol still continues scarce and the price is soaring to higher levels. That this crude will soon be imported is very likely in order to relieve the present situation. Benzol production has been greatly curtailed owing to the coal situation, and makers are having difficulty filling contracts. In toluol, xylol and cresylic acid the same condition exists.

Coal Tar Crudes

Benzene—Spot stocks continue scarce and firm at former levels. C. P. in tanks at works is held at 30c and in drums at 35c. The 90 per cent grade is also steady at 27c in tanks and 32c in drums.

Naphthalene—Has held steady during the week and prices are without change. Material in second hands is in moderate supply. Holdings by producers are plentiful. Flake is offered at 6c@7c and balls at 7½c@8½c. Crushed is easy, with offerings at 6c@6½c.

Phenol—Prices are higher than last week. There are no available supplies on hand in quantity and prices are now 22c@24c. Natural is quoted at 18c but deliveries cannot be made until Fall. It is likely that sufficient supplies will be imported to relieve the present situation.

Toluene—Prices remain firm at prevailing levels. Supplies are not plentiful. Tank cars are held at 30c at works and drums at 35c.

Intermediates

Acid, Anthranilic—Demand continues along routine lines. Makers offer supplies of technical at $1.10@$1.15 and refined at $1.25.

Acid, Benzoic—Technical is offered at 45c@50c in ton lots and less in barrels. U. S. P. is quoted at 55c@60c.

Acid, Gamma—Demand is routine. Makers' prices are $1.80 in ton lots and $1.85 in barrels.

Acid, H—Business is routine. Prices remain steady. Ton lots may be had at 75c at works, and barrel lots at 80c.

Acid, Salicylic—Continues firm at the prevailing levels. Technical can be had at 26c@27c; U. S. P. remains at 29c.

Aniline Oil—Business has been fair and prices remain firm. Makers name carlots at 14c f. o. b. works, while smaller quantities can be had at 14½c@15c.

Aniline Salt—Prices range from 22c@24c as to quantity. Movement is routine.

Benzaldehyde—Technical is quoted at 55c@60c in 945 lb drums at works.

Beta-Naphthol—No active interest is being shown. Makers name 22c for ton lots at works.

Dimethylaniline—Makers report a fair demand at the prevailing price of 30c@32c for quantity lots in drums, and 34c for smaller quantities.

Meta-phenylenediamine—Is quoted at 90c@$1.00, with demand along routine lines.

Para-amidophenol Base—Makers name $1.10@$1.25 as to quantity.

Para-amidophenol Hydrochloride—Is offered at $1.20@$1.25. White needle crystals, photographic, can be had at $1.50@$1.65.

Para-nitroaniline—Demand is steady and prices remain firm. Car lots are quoted at 75c and single barrels at 79c. If good business is done the manufacturers price of 75c may be shaded somewhat.

Para-nitrophenol—Makers' price is quoted at 75c, but small quantities in second hands may be had at 5 to 10c under this price.

Ortho-nitrophenol—Is named at 70c@80c as to quantity.

Para-Toluidine—Price range is from 95c@$1.10 depending on quantity and seller.

R Salt—Is holding steady and makers name 55c@65c per lb according to quantity.

DR. ATACK JOINS SOUTHERN DYESTUFFS

The Southern Dyestuffs Co., 505 Fifth avenue, New York, with plant at Nitro, W. Va., announces the election of Dr. Frederick William Atack, until recently chief chemist and director of research of the British Alizarine Co., to the Board of Directors of the Southern Dyestuffs Co. Dr. Atack was formerly chief chemist of Claus & Co., Manchester, England, now absorbed by the British Dyestuffs Corp. He has served, also, as director of the Wilson Research Laboratories, and was at one time a member of the chemical staff of the College of Technology, University of Manchester.

Dr. Atack is author of the English edition of Wahl's "Organic Dyestuffs," and editor of "The Chemists' Year Book." He has received many honorary degrees from British universities. Dr. Atack will take an active interest in the work of the Southern Dyestuffs Co., and in the development of the company's plans at Nitro.

Dyestuff Notes

Stockholders of the Thatcher Process Company, Syracuse, N. Y., have authorized an issue of $500,000 additional debenture securities. The company makes anthraquinone.

Latest reports from Germany are to the effect that the Aniline Dye Syndicate will announce increases in the prices of dyestuffs effective immediately. The new price list will show increases averaging as high as 85 per cent above the present figures.

A report of the Fur Dressers & Fur Dyers Association, Inc., for the first half of the year shows an improvement over the same period in 1921. The total number of skins dyed were 9,121,607 for the first six months of this year as compared to 7,713,540 for the same period in 1921.

The Farbenfabriken vormals Frederich Bayer & Co., of Leverkusen, Germany, is offering through the Interstate Chemical Co., of Providence, R. I., a new product said to render wool immune from the attack of moths. It is called Eulan F. The material is said to be effective also, in the treatment of fur, feathers, hair and other products liable to damage from moths.

A German engineer has succeeded in perfecting a process for coloring living trees. It has been found that a whole tree from its roots to the topmost leaf can be completely and permanently colored within forty-eight hours. Aniline dye is used and 50 grams in 200 liters of water are sufficient for one tree. Two Dresden firms have undertaken to exploit the patent and many articles made from colored wood will be put on the market.

The interests of both dye users and makers have always been identical but the absence of a general realization of this fact has resulted in the defeat of the embargo clause and the insertion into the Senate tariff bill of abnormally high duties on coal tar products. "Textile World" does not hesitate to express its regret at this substitution since, theoretically, high tariff rates on dyes do not prevent unfair competitive methods by the Germans in connection with products made in this country if they care to absorb losses over a period of years, nor do they insure fair prices to American consumers on products not available from domestic sources.—Textile World.

CANADA BUYS MORE DYESTUFFS

(*Special to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Toronto, Canada, Aug. 30.—The monthly report of the trade of Canada for June gives the value of imports of dyeing and tanning materials as follows: From Britain, $14,443; United States, $209,758; other countries, $54,906; total, $279,107; as compared with imports from Britain, $28,366; United States, $181,073; other countries, $16,284; total, $225,723, for June, 1921.

Imports of aniline and coal-tar dyes included in the above were as follows: From Britain, 10,340 pounds, value, $9,609; United States, 132,568 pounds, value, $87,263; Germany, 6,128 pounds, value, $7,402; Netherlands, 42,520 pounds, value, $33,080; Switzerland, 9,720 pounds, value, $7,363; other countries, 3,200 pounds, value, $4,667; total, 204,476 pounds, value, $149,384; as compared with imports from Britain, 45,419 pounds, value, $24,023; United States, 75,236 pounds, value, $76,222; Germany, 1,769 pounds, value, $8,034; Switzerland, 1,000 pounds, value, $8,146; total, 123,424 pounds, value, $116,425, for June, 1921.

DYE WORKS DENIES BREACH OF CONTRACT

(*Special to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Philadelphia, Aug. 30.—The Oxford Dye Works, Inc., dyers and finishers of textile fabrics, 1410 Oxford street, in its answer to a suit brought by the Mutual Chemical Co. of America, New York, in the U. S. District Court, for $11,861, charges that the chemical company, being the largest producer and manufacturer of bichromate of soda, controls the industry to such an extent that it arbitrarily determines and establishes the market price. The answer specifically asserts that the plaintiff, in 1921, to suppress and destroy competition, and in violation of the Sherman act, unlawfully reduced the price of soda below the price in the contract for delivery to the Oxford company, and that its alleged losses were not actual, but merely a matter of bookkeeping, and that it was able to do so because it practically has a monopoly on the industry.

The Mutual Chemical Co. sued for violation of contract for the delivery of 200,000 pounds of bichromate of soda. The contract price, it is averred, was 13¾c per pound, less ½ per cent cash on delivery of shipping documents. Deliveries were to have been made monthly during 1921 in proportionate amounts, and it was averred the defendants failed to give shipping instructions and the plaintiff sustained a loss.

The defendant declares that this was not the essence of the contract. If it failed to give special shipping instructions, the answer says, the plaintiff was required to make delivery to the defendant at its place of business. There were no deliveries, it is declared, nor was the defendant furnished with shipping documents, as required by the contract, and it maintains there was no violation of contract by it.

HAITI'S LOGWOOD TRADE WITH U. S.

Logwood was second in value among the products shipped from Haitian ports during the fiscal years 1916 to 1920 the exports to the United States for the years 1919, 1920 and 1921 were as follows:

Fiscal years ending Sept. 30	Logwood pounds	Logwood value
1919	67,875,967	$566,330
1920	188,403,515	2,264,601
1920	188,403,515	2,264,601
1921	56,717,027	571,840

Logwood Extract (all to United States)

	pounds	value
1919	277,549	$12,268
1920	7,019	23,882

No statistics are available to show the extent of the logwood forests, writes Consul Woods, but it is estimated that in the Bahon district alone between 500,000 and 1,000,000 tons of the wood are available. The district named is situated about 25 miles south of Cape Haitien at the terminus of a railway (opened in 1916). Bahon logwood is clean and well matured, one ton of wood yielding about 500 pounds, or one barrel of extract.

During the last eighteen months the logwood industry has suffered from the general business depression in Haiti and it is now showing only occasional activity. Prospects for an improvement in the trade are not encouraging, although it is believed that with a resumption of activity in the textile industry in the United States an augmentation of logwood shipments will occur.

The Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Oils, Tallows, Greases, Page 561

LINSEED OIL WEAK ON LOWER FLAXSEED

Good Crop Reports Cause Decline in Flaxseed Prices —Foreign Oil Slumps Again, but the Demand Is Not Active—Turpentine Holding Steady—Cottonseed Oil Practically Unchanged

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced
No Advances

Declined
P.S.Y. Cottonseed Oil, ¼c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Cod Oil, N. F.	$.54	$.56	$.58	$.44
Degras, American, bbl.	.04	.04	.04	.05
Lard, No. 1	.73	.73	.70	.55
Menhaden, crd.* bbls.	.45	.45	.35	.30
Neatsfoot, 20 deg. ct., gal.	1.35	1.35	1.65	1.00
Red Oil, distilled	.08¼	.08¼	.08½	.06¼
Stearic Acid, T. P.	.10½	.10½	.10½	.10¾
Coconut, Ceylon, Dom., bbls.	.08¾	.08¾	.08¾	.10
Cottonseed crude, tanks	.07¾	.07¾	.09¾	.05¾
Linseed, Carlots, bbls.	.88	.88	.84	.74
Olive, denatured	1.12	1.12	1.12	1.45
Peanut, refined	.13¼	.13¼	.13¼	.10
Soya Bean, bbls.	.12½	.12½	.11½	.07¾
Average	**0.428**	**0.429**	**0.448**	**0.394**

Very little interest is being manifested in the oil market. Buyers are holding off for lower prices but crushers are maintaining a firm price basis. In a few directions there seems to be plenty of oil on spot, but for the most part crushers have only enough for contract deliveries. Foreign oil has slumped to still lower levels, but the demand has not been very active. Activity in cottonseed oil is centered in the March position with very little change in price. September oil, however, is showing a decline. Flaxseed prices fell off during the week from good crop reports and this has had a weakening effect on linseed oil. After last week's fluctuations, turpentine is now holding steady.

Vegetable Oils

Castor Oil—No. 1 is quoted at 13c and No. 3 at 12c in barrels spot.

China Wood Oil—The spot market is easy with consumers holding off with purchases limited to small quantities. Spot quotations range from 12½c@13¼c though this price may be shaded. Shipments c. i. f. New York from the Orient vary from 12¼c@12¾c as to position.

Coconut Oil—Market has been sluggish but sellers are not disposed to lower prices. Ceylon barrels spot are quoted at 8½c@8¾c and Cochin at 9¼c@9½c. Manila in sellers' tanks, Coast, at 7c@7⅛c.

Corn Oil—Market is quiet but steady at prevailing prices. Tanks at mills are quoted at 8¾c and barrels at 9¾c@10c. Spot refined in 100 barrel lots at 12c @12½c as to position.

Cottonseed Oil—Futures were irregular during the week while later months remained firm. Southeast is nominal. Prime summer yellow, September, is lower at 9⅜c@9½c while March is steady at 8c.

Linseed Oil—With the movement of new crop seed under way and prices falling buyers are not inclined to make purchases beyond immediate needs. Prices remained steady at 88c for spot oil though supplies are reported scarce. Import oil is quoted at 82c@84c spot in barrels. London linseed oil dropped 4 shillings and is now at 36s per quintal. Antwerp remains uniformly steady at 225 francs per 100 kilos. Flaxseed prices are dropping with the new crop arrival in the Northwest. Duluth opened the week at $2.16¼ for cash seed and $2.10 for December. Winnipeg dropped to $1.81 for old and $1.72 for new. Buenos Aires is also lower at $1.63.

Olive Oil—Consumers are only interested in small lots. Supplies are reported scarce but prices are steady. Denatured is held at $1.12@$1.15 per gallon in barrels. Edible is moving at $1.60@$2.20 and foots at 8¼c@8½c.

Palm Oil—Very little interest is shown by consumers. The market remained unchanged, Lagos oil in casks spot is held at 7c@7¼c. Niger steady at 5½c@6c.

Peanut Oil—Reports from the South that the mills have shut down has had no effect upon prices in the absence of demand. Nominal prices buyers' tanks at the mills are 8½c@8¾c. Spot barrels are quoted at 12c and edible oil in barrels spot at 12½c@13c.

Perilla Oil—Prices remain unchanged and spot barrels are quoted at 13½c@14c and shipment at 12½c c. i. f. New York in barrels.

Rapeseed Oil—Market is steady at prevailing prices with fair inquiry. Refined in barrels, spot, is held at 82c@83c and blown at 92c@95c.

Soya Bean Oil—Buyers are showing very little interest and the market is quiet. American pressed, spot, in barrels is quoted at 11c and imported at 12½c. Coast tanks are named at 10c@10½c.

Animal Oils

Degras—No new developments. Demand is fair and prices are maintained at former levels. Quotations range from 3¾c@4¼c per pound as to quality.

Lard Oil—Prices firm with higher tendency. Technical at 10¾c@11¼c and 14⅝c for edible. Extra No. 1 at 10¼c and No. 1 at 9¾c.

Neatsfoot—20° cold test in barrels quoted at 18c@20c. 30° cold test and pure 14¾clb.

Fish Oils

Cod Oil—Newfoundland 50 gallon barrels quoted at 54c@56c and tanks N. Y. at 51c@53c per gallon.

Menhaden Oil—Demand is light and prices remain steady. Carlots of barrels at mills named at 40c@42c and tank cars at 38c@40c. Refined grades hold on a basis of 60c for light strained.

Sperm Oil—Prices are nominal on a basis of $1.35 for 38° cold test in barrels spot.

Whale Oil—No. 2 is quoted at 5½c per pound in sellers tanks but this price may be shaded. No. 1 crude in sellers' tanks at 6c@6¼c. Natural winter oil in barrels New York at 70c and bleached winter at 75c.

Naval Stores

Rosin—Prices held during the week and remain at former figures. Price range is from $6.25 for B to $8.00 for WW.

Turpentine—Price remained steady at $1.23 during the week. Savannah is also steady at $1.15¼. London quotations fell off sharply from last week's high mark of 96s and it is now quoted at 92s.

Oil Trade Notes

The Certain-teed Products Corp. has obtained judgment for $741.98 against James Mather, trading as the N. Y. Builders Supply Co.

Andrew Jergens, of the Andrew Jergens Company, manufacturers of soaps and perfumes, Cincinnati, Ohio, was a visitor at San Francisco recently.

The Procter & Gamble Company, Cincinnati, Ohio, has declared a quarterly dividend of 1½ per cent on the 6 per cent preferred stock of the company, payable on September 15 to holders of record August 25.

The plant of the Luning Mineral Products Company, Richmond, Cal., manufacturers of paints, was destroyed by fire on August 15, resulting in a loss estimated at $100,000. Much new equipment had recently been installed.

The whaling season in the vicinity of San Francisco is proving very satisfactory, and the California Sea Products Company has taken ninety whales, and three carloads of whale oil have been shipped from the Trinidad station, besides large quantities of fertilizer.

The Forest Products Company has been incorporated at San Francisco with capital stock of $300,000 to produce and deal in turpentine and naval stores. The directors are W. C. Howe, R. A. Lind, A. A. Peters, H. S. Peters and R. A. Carter. Several plants are maintained in the Sierra Nevada mountains, where turpentine is being made.

Bird S. Coler, Commissioner of Public Welfare, New York, in a letter to a local dealer in soaps and perfumes, has requested him to give up attempting to stimulate his sales by advertising that part of the profit it will be distributed to charity. Commercialism and charity, Commissioner Coler states, is contrary to his idea of business principles.

The Southern Soap Company, of Shreveport, La., capitalized at $100,000, has elected the following officers: W. A. Vickers, president and general manager; R. L. Mayfield, vice president; J. M. Grimmet, secretary-treasurer; Board of Directors, J. N. Sandlin, J. E. Rhea, C. L. Jones, T. W. Robertson, W. M. Wallace. The company will build a plant for the manufacture of soap products at Shreveport.

The Bureau of Standards has just reissued in revised form circulars containing the United States Government specifications for linseed oil and paints. The reissues and subjects are as follows: No. 82, Linseed oil; No. 91, Ocher; No. 93, Iron Oxide and Hydroxide paints; No. 111, Lithopone paints. Copies may be had by addressing "Superintendent of Documents, Government Printing Office, Washington, D. C."

USE OF CARBON IN PAINT

Carbon black is coming into extensive use in paints, according to the Bureau of Mines. It has a higher tinting strength than any other black; and a given weight will obscure a greater area of surface. Carbon black is acknowledged superior for varnishes and enamels. It is much used in making black and gray paints for general purposes. The United States War Department requires the use of carbon black in black enamels and in various black and gray paints. Some authorities consider lampblack superior to carbon black and it is probably true that in certain gray tints lampblack is superior on account of its bluish-gray tones.

PRODUCTION OF FISH OILS

(*Special to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 30.—Through an arrangement with the Bureau of the Census the Bureau of Fisheries has taken over the collection of statistics of the production of fish and marine animal oils, quarterly, beginning with the quarter ending June 30, 1922. The Bureau of Fisheries has sent out cards to all known producers of such oils listing the following: Cod and cod liver, herring, menhaden, salmon, shark, sperm, tuna, whale, and other fish oils produced, consumed, or held at end of quarter at plant or elsewhere and in transit, and in addition quantities of cottonseed, olive, or other oils consumed during quarter, or held at end of quarter.

As the Bureau of Fisheries is in direct contact with the industry, it is the logical agency to collect these statistics in an economical manner. That the results may be authentic and complete, all producers are urged to co-operate with promptness in furnishing the necessary information. The Bureau of the Census will continue to publish this information, as heretofore, in its statistics of fats and oils.

The production of fish and marine animal oils for the quarter ended June 30, 1922, was as follows: Cod and cod liver oil, 12,495 gallons; herring, including sardine oil, 159,800 gallons; menhaden, 594,749 gallons; salmon, 17,149 gallons; whale and sperm oil, 398,220 gallons, and all other 6,171 gallons; total production for the quarter being 1,188,584 gallons.

WHERE MEXICAN NUTS COME FROM

The Manzanillo district of Mexico has about 60,000 coconut trees in full bearing, and approximately 40,000 more trees that will bear within the next three or four years, writes Vice-Consul Stephen E. Aguirre. It is estimated by the manager of one of the large haciendas in the State of Colima that the annual production of coconuts from one tree is from 50 to 60 nuts, and that the total production of all the trees in the State of Colima is approximately 2,500,000 to 3,000,000 nuts.

Of the annual production, fully 90 per cent is consumed as a fruit and only a small percentage is used for the manufacture of copra. The majority of the nuts used as fruit are sold to the markets in Guadalajara and Mexico City.

When the nuts are to be used in the manufacture of copra, they are left to mature and drop from the trees. The nuts are then split open and are left to dry in the sun for seven or eight days. Following the drying process the meat is removed from the shell. It takes about seven nuts to make a kilo of dried copra (about 2.2 pounds). The dried copra yields about 50 per cent oil, which is used chiefly in the manufacture of soap and other toilet articles.

JUNE EXPORTS OF ROSIN

Exports of rosin during June amounted to 116,303 barrels, valued at $595,871. Shipments were principally 38,554 barrels to England, 19,090 barrels to Germany, and 16,421 barrels to Brazil. Exports of turpentine amounted to 568,632 gallons, valued at $589,058. Among the shipments were the following: England, 173,827 gallons, valued at $202,704; Germany, 25,473 gallons; Netherlands, 50,699 gallons; Argentina, 46,556 gallons; Australia, 62,275 gallons.

William A. Macan, vice president of the Ehret Magnesia Manufacturing Company, of Valley Forge, Pa., died suddenly last week at his home in Cynwyd, Pa.

The Crude Drug Market

Current Spot Quotations of Crude Dyes, Pages 563-566

QUIET WEEK IN BOTANICAL DRUGS

Extreme Dullness Characterizes Market—Crude Drug Houses Looking to Fall—Quince Seed Up—Buchu Leaves Lower—Cubebs Easier—Rise in Caraway Stops—Mandrake and Cloves Firmer

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Cloves, 1½c lb.
Mandrake Root, 1c lb.
Quince Seed, 15c lb.
Worm Seed, 25c lb.

Declined

Arabic Gum, sorts, ¼c lb.
Balm Gilead Buds, 2c lb.
Buchu Leaves, 5c lb.
Caraway Seed, ¾c lb.
Cubeb Berries, 5c lb.
Foenugreek Seed, ½c lb.
Fringe Tree Bark, 2c lb.
Japan Wax, ¼c lb.
Mustard Seed, Dutch, ¼c lb.
Danish, ¼c lb.
Poppy Seed, German, 1c lb.
Senega Root, 5c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Aconite Root, U.S.P.	$.23	$.23	$.22	$.22
Buchu Leaves, Short	.95	1.00	1.10	.85
Cantharides, Russian	3.60	3.60	3.60	1.75
Cocculus Indicus	.04	.04	.04	.07½
Ergot, Spanish	1.00	1.00	1.00	1.30
Insect Powder, pure	.52	.52	.52	.36
Ipecac, Cartagena, powd.	1.80	1.80	1.80	1.65
Nux Vomica	.07	.07	.07	.11
Opium, gum	6.00	6.00	6.00	5.75
Rhubarb Root, H. D.	.55	.55	.55	.23
Tragacanth, No. 1, ribbon	1.75	1.75	1.75	3.50
Wild Cherry Bk. thin nat.	.09	.09	.09	.09
Average	**1.34**	**1.34**	**1.35**	**1.34**

The past week saw buying of crude drugs reach unusually low levels. One factor said that it was the dullest week he had ever experienced. This can be accounted for largely by unsettled conditions caused particularly by the strikes and the tariff. Vacations are heaviest at this time and the approach of the Labor Day period has doubtless exerted a depressing effect on business in general. Price changes among crude drugs were numerous, the declines outnumbering upward movements two to one. Cloves advanced again as spot holdings and offerings close by became more limited. Buchu leaves are easier. Quince seed is virtually off the market and prices are higher. Gum arabic sorts are cheaper. Mandrake root continues on the upgrade. Caraway seed has softened. Cubeb berries offered at lower figures. Senega is selling under recent advanced price. Foenugreek seed is again lower. Fringe tree bark and balm Gilead buds are easier.

Agar Agar—Some sellers are quoting $1.30 inside on No. 1, but $1.28 can still be done. Other grades range from 90c to $1.05.

Anise Seed—Spanish anise named at 18½c@19c spot. Goods afloat offered at 18c inside. Star quoted at 13½c @14½c; Levant 17c@17½c.

Asafetida—Lot of 35c goods removed from market which now stands at 40c@42clb. Powdered at 60c@62c.

Arabic Gum—Slightly cheaper supplies of cleaned sorts available. Quoted at 15¾c@16½clb. Reports of goods offered to consumers considerably under those figures. No. 1 white in cases commanding 25c.

Balm Gilead Buds—Again lower at 43c@48c. Market dull with sales few.

Belladonna Leaves—Firm at 12c@13c with several sellers asking higher figures. Spot holdings limited.

Buchu Leaves—Inactivity on part of buyers again forced prices down. Bales spot can be had at 95c@$1.00 and less than bales at $1.00@$1.05.

Caraway Seed—On the strength of easier shipment figures from abroad spot holders lowered prices on Dutch caraway. New basis is 18¼c@18½clb.

Cantharides—Russian whole unchanged at $3.60 @$3.75; powdered at $4.00@$4.25. Chinese whole at $1.00; powdered at $1.25. All grades continue in limited request.

Cloves—Spot holdings have dwindled away and offers of spice for immediate shipment are few. The market has taken another jump and Zanzibar now stand at 31½c@32½clb. The new crop would seem to be up to normal as quotations on goods for November shipment are being made at 17c duty paid.

Cubeb Berries—Sellers are naming lower figures but find business as dull as ever. XX stemless named at 90c@$1.05; ordinary at 85c@95c. Powdered unchanged at 95c@$1.00.

Elm Bark—Firmness generally in evidence. Good bark in bundles can be had at 28c@30clb. Some sellers continue as high as 32c. Grinding at 14c@15c; powdered 16c@17c.

Ergot—Being held at $1.00@$1.10lb. as to quantity. Buyers holding off for arrival of new crop which is offered at 70c laid down.

Foenugreek Seed—Easier under pressure of dull market. Offered at 4⅛c@4¼clb.

Insect Powder—Dull at 52c@53clb.

Ipecac Root—Inquiry continues light with prices unchanged. Whole at $1.55, powdered at $1.80.

Japan Wax—Reduced again in a market practically devoid of interest. Now available at 15½c@16clb.

Licorice Root—Prices continue weak, demand low. Bundles at 19c@22c; bales at 6½c@7½c; lot of Russian at 6½c@7c.

Mandrake Root—Country holders are not disposed to weaken their ideas in the least and city sellers show little inclination to meet their figures. Consequently the trade is worrying along on small spot holdings. Quotations have again advanced and are now at 15c@16clb.

Poppy Seed—German goods cheaper at 19c@20clb. Dutch unchanged at 20c@21c. Other grades continue at previous price levels.

Quince Seed—Spot stocks are virtually exhausted and even the smallest orders cannot be filled by most crude drug houses. With the new crop from six to eight weeks away the immediate outlook is for a bare market. Prices are practically nominal at $1.50@$1.75lb.

Rhubarb—Whole named at 55c; powdered at 60c. Little of interest noted during the week.

Saffron—Valencian ranges from $27.00 to $28.00 and American from $1.40 to $1.50. Prices are firm.

Senega Root—Offerings are being made at 75c this week. Other prices range to 80c for spot goods. New crop should enter the market in a week or so. Quoted at 72c for arrival.

Valerian Root—The market cannot be set definitely as different sellers have various views. Generally named at 13c@14clb. Quotations heard down to 12c and up to 15c.

Worm Seed—Levant seed at $2.25 off the market. Best price is now $2.50 ranging to $3.00 as to seller American at 10c@11c.

Crude Drug Notes

Lehn & Fink's second annual salesmen's convention, held in this city recently, was attended by representatives of the company hailing all the way from California to Maine. Business meetings were followed by a varied program of entertainment.

Dwight H. Watson, formerly with Noyes Brothers & Cutler, wholesale druggists in St. Paul, Minn., died recently at the age of sixty-five years. Mr. Watson retired from active service a short time ago, having been with the firm for over forty years.

The monthly report of the Trade of Canada for June gives the value of imports of drugs, medicinal and pharmaceutical preparations as follows: From Britain, $68,394; United States, $81,692; other countries, $32,742; total, $182,828; as against imports from Britain, $56,230; United States, $111,404; other countries, $37,047; total, $204,681, for June, 1920.

The last session of the Mulford Biological Exploration, headed by Dr. H. H. Rusby, dean of the Columbia College of Pharmacy, returned to this country last week. The explorers brought back several crude drug specimens, which they expect will be of value to medicine.

The Persian Parliament has heard proposals to place an export duty of 30 per cent on gum tragacanth to replace the present 30 per cent tax on cultivation. The change has not been effected as yet. Prices will remain practically the same, however, as the present growers' tax amounts to the same thing as an export tax.

Master Masons in the wholesale and retail drug trades of this city have formed an organization to be known as the Drug and Chemical Square Club. The new body has been affiliated with the National League of Masonic Clubs. Thomas R. Freebody of Louis K. Liggett Co. is president and W. B. Moore, 41 East Forty-second street, is secretary.

John Clarke & Co. say of the seed and spice market: "The market is feverish with some acute scarcities developing, as in cloves, mace and other seeds. The tariff question is causing many spot sellers, whose holdings show losses at present prices, to hold off on the chance of some expansion of values if the tariff goes through as is. A strong seasonal demand is coming into action. This, coupled with spot scarcities, has driven some values up."

The British Government is considering recommendations made by a special committee that will enable the empire to produce enough cinchona bark to supply its entire quinine needs. It has been determined that the annual consumption of quinine throughout the empire is about 8,000,000 ounces; Indian-grown bark and bark produced by British companies in Java yields but 3,000,000 ounces of quinine, leaving about 65 per cent of the total requirement to be supplied by outside interests. The committee proposes that India be utilized to the fullest extent in order that the British Empire may be independent of foreign countries in this connection. This may readily be accomplished, as the government factories in India have been financially successful to date.

FLUCTUATIONS IN CAMPHOR PRICES

(*Special Correspondence to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Tokyo, Japan, Aug. 1.—Japan produces annually about 6,000,000 kin of camphor, 4,000,000 of which comes from Formosa, to the south of Japan proper, and 2,000,000 from the main island. The output of camphor in China varies between 50,000 and 3,000,000 kin annually. It may be fairly accurate to calculate China's average production at 1,000,000 kin. At any rate, Japanese camphor is of considerable more importance in the world market.

In 1907 Japanese camphor was quoted at yen 800 per 100 kin and since then the market has declined greatly. In 1912, when diplomatic relations between Germany and other European countries were strained, the price of camphor declined to yen 60, which was less than one-tenth the former high price. During the European War it rose to yen 70 then to yen 80. Afterwards the tone of the market greatly improved, and in October, 1919, became very firm. At the beginning of 1921 camphor recovered to the level of yen 800, but in April, 1921, the price began to drop rapidly and in a few months it fell to yen 200. During 1922 there has been good demand from America and England, quotations holding at about yen 150, which is the prevailing price today.

RETRENCHMENT BY AMERICAN CHICLE

Thomas H. Blodgett, president of the American Chicle Co., said in his report to stockholders:

"General business depression, plant over-expansion, manufacturing difficulties, overstocks of distributers and dealers, collapse of export trade and sharp reduction of inventory values combined to make the year 1921 a most unfortunate period for your company. Its activities resulted in a net operating loss of $1,378,015. In addition, an appraisal of inventories and other quick assets on Dec. 31, 1921, based upon present-day values, resulted in writing off $3,678,843. The present executive management is taking steps to bring the operating expense into conformity with current conditions.

The Joseph Powell Company has begun business in crude drugs and ginseng at Bristol, Tenn. Mr. Powell, president of the company, has made a specialty of American botanicals for many years.

Although business in Germany is apparently being done in fair volume conditions are going from bad to worse. With the mark easing off day by day neither buyers nor sellers know where they stand.

The Society of Chemical Industry, Basle, Switzerland, earned 1,471,800 francs during 1921 as against net profits in 1920 of 3,190,503 francs. The decrease is accounted for by the falling off of sales and values.

Italian imports and exports of chemical, medicinal, and perfumery products, for the year 1921 were only half of the totals for the previous year. Imported goods were valued at 321,181,057 lire and exports netted 226,460,167 lire.

A hypnotic which is said to be three times as active as veronal has been discovered, according to an announcement made before the Academy of Sciences in France recently. The new product is described as butyl-ethyl maloxylurate.

Narcotics valued at $16,000 were discovered by customs inspectors on the Japanese liner Siberia Maru at San Francisco on August 11 and the vessel was not permitted to leave port until a bond for double this sum had been deposited with the government.

The Essential Oil Market

Current Spot Quotations of Essential Oils, Page 567; Aromatic Chemicals in Chemical List

CARAWAY SCARCE AND SHARPLY HIGHER

Spot Supplies Small and Closely Held—Oils Peppermint and Citronella Quoted More Freely—Sandalwood Cheaper—Linaloe and Pennyroyal Advance as Spot Stocks Are Diminished—Business Generally Quiet

PRICE CHANGES IN NEW YORK
(Stocks in First Hands)

Advanced

Oil Caraway, U.S.P., 35c lb. Crude, 50c lb.
Oil Carvol, $1 lb.
Oil Linaloe, 20c lb.
Oil Pennyroyal, imp., 25c lb.

Declined

Oil Cajuput, 5c lb.
Oil Citronella, 2c lb.
Oil Peppermint, 10c lb.
Oil Sandalwood, 10c lb.

Trend of the Market

	Today	Last Week	Last Month	Last Year
Oil Bergamot	$3.60	$3.60	$3.60	$5.25
Oil Citronella, Ceylon	.75	.75	.75	.38
Oil Cloves	2.00	2.00	1.85	1.75
Oil Lemon	.65	.65	.65	.75
Oil Peppermint, Natural	3.40	3.50	2.00	1.85
Oil Sandalwood, E. I.	6.75	6.85	6.85	6.60
Oil Sassafras, Artif.	.42	.42	.45	.53
Benzaldehyde, U.S.P.	1.40	1.40	1.40	1.50
Coumarin	3.50	3.50	3.60	4.50
Methyl Salicylate, Cans	.41	.41	.38	.35
Vanillin	.45	.45	.45	.50
Average	**2.15**	**2.16**	**2.06**	**2.18**

The trade experienced a quiet week, little other than routine business being done. A few items developed scarcities with a subsequent rise in price. Oils caraway and pennyroyal advanced sharply as spot supplies became unusually small. Small quantities of new crop peppermint oil are finding their way into the market with a resultant slightly easier position. Prices are still very high although oil can be had slightly under previous figures. More citronella came into sellers' hands and drums are offered under last week's can price. Sandalwood eased off following heavy imports. Linaloe is higher on scarcity. Oil cajuput is weaker. Lemon and orange continue soft and in poor demand. Anise is easier in the Orient, but firm here. Cassia continues a strong spot in the market.

Essential Oils

Oil Anise—Reported that one holder in the Orient has weakened his stand. While the price for shipment is generally around 52c, an outside seller is quoting 48c c. i. f. for September-October shipment. Spot market continues firm with 55c inside on technical oil. Range is to 60c. U. S. P. goods offered at 60c@65clb.

Oil Bergamot—All indications point to a still lower spot market as figures for shipment are reported lower. Continues dull with prices quoted variously from $3.60 to $4.50 according to seller and brand.

Oil Cajuput—Easier prices are being quoted in some quarters. Named 65c@70clb.

Oil Caraway—Spot scarcity of both crude and U. S. P. oils has become acute. Prices are sharply higher, with crude at $3.60@$4.00 and U. S. P. at $4.00@$4.25. It is not so much a question of price; if the seller can supply goods he can practically name his own figure. U. S. P. oil is offered in limited quantity only and crude oil is almost unobtainable. A little can be had at the inside figure, but most factors are higher.

Oil Carvol—Higher in sympathy with advances on caraway. Supplies low and held at $6.75@$7.00.

Oil Cassia—Redistilled oil offered unchanged at $1.85 @$1.90lb. Imports of 25 cases noted during the week.

Oil Cedar Wood—Drums quoted at 26c@27c. A number of sellers are asking as high as 28c. Less than drums bringing up to 30c. Spot stocks are not large and until more new crop oil reaches the market, prices will probably be varied. Quotations from the country are heard down to 23c freight paid.

Oil Citronella—Drums are offered in this market for the first time in three weeks. Quoted at 73c, although supplies are limited. Cans named from 75c to 80c according to seller. Situation continues tight with sufficient supplies not available. Most houses are filling back orders with such goods as they can obtain. Imports of 15 drums this week.

Oil Cloves—Firm at $2.00@$2.10 in cans and $2.10 @2.20 for bottles. Spice is firm and scarce on spot at 30clb.; offered for October-November shipment at 17 cents.

Oil Geranium—Unchanged on spot or abroad. Shippers' prices firm at previous levels. Algerian at $10.25 $10.50, and Bourbon at $6.00@$6.50 here. Turkish in limited quantity at $5.00.

Oil Lemon—Weak and uninteresting at 65c@80c according to quantity, brand, and seller. Buyers refuse to take on supplies even though market is below shipment figures.

Oil Linaloe—Spot scarcity advanced price to $2.60 @$2.80. Generally quoted from $2.75 up. Sales reported fair. Higher for shipment.

Oil Orange—All grades continue weak and in poor request. West Indian named at $2.45@$2.60, Italian at $2.65@$2.80, and bitter at $1.90@$2.00. American oil at $3.10@$3.25.

Oil Pennyroyal—Although the season is waning and buying has fallen off considerably, spot stocks are evidently not large enough to supply demand. Most sources say their stocks are exhausted and such houses as have oil can practically name their figure. Imported goods held firmly at $1.65@$1.75. Oil for shipment can be laid down at this port around $1.00 but by the time it could be imported the season would be over.

Oil Peppermint—Western holders are asking from $3.15 to $3.25 for new crop oil but few sales are being put through. Some city sellers have bought small amounts at the high figures, but most factors are inclined to wait for the price to break. They believe that it cannot go higher and must go lower. Limited quantities of natural offered at $3.40@$3.50. Redistilled at $3.75. Until growers change their views materially it looks as though new crop oil is due to stay in the country.

Oil Sandalwood—Price has fallen off to $6.75 inside. Ranges to $7.00. Recent heavy imports may have had a hand on lowering the price.

Oil Wormseed—Firmer with most sellers naming $2.50. An inside of $2.40 can be done on sufficient quantity.

Aromatic Chemicals

Coumarin—Scarce and firm on spot at $3.50@$3.75. Second hands inside at $3.40.

Methyl Salicylate—Nothing available under 39c. Makers quote 39c in drums, 41c in cans. Resale goods in limited amount held at 39c@41clb.

Essential Oil Notes

New crop neroli is coming into the market. Imports of 15 cases made last week.

F. H. Ungerer, vice-president of Ungerer & Co., New York essential oil importers, has returned to New York after a month in New Hampshire.

Benjamin Elson, of Elson & Brewer, Inc., sailed for France recently. Mr. Elson was accompanied by his wife and expects to remain abroad a year.

Essential oil houses that have placed orders in Mexico for linaloe during the past week or so, say that they have been returned unfilled. Quotations are reported higher for shipment.

Judgment against Geo. V. Gross & Co., New York essential oil house, for $1,073.94 has been obtained by J. G. Contes and filed in the New York County Clerk's office under date of Aug. 28.

The Industrial Aromatic Company, 201 Sherman avenue, Newark, N. J., has mailed file cards to the trade, listing terpeneless oils and various synthetics manufactured by the company.

Peppermint oil exports for the month of April totaled 11,496 pounds, valued at $24,024. During May, 8,688 pounds priced at $19,002 were shipped out. England took about eighty per cent of each month's supply.

Emil Schlienger, senior partner of Bertrand Freres, Grasse, France, plans to sail for the United States early this fall. Mr. Schlienger will make his headquarters with the firm's American representative, P. R. Dreyer.

Only the very rich are able to buy soap in Russia; and then prices are paid which might have caused considerable excitement before the war. One sale was reported at 30,000 rubles per pound, or $14,000 in prewar Russian currency.

The other day we received a letter from a Michigan peppermint oil distiller asking our opinion on the peppermint oil situation as follows: "How do you account for the recent rise in prices?" That from a distiller! We should blush to print our reply.

The London essential oil market is reported on the way to improvement. Buyers are fairly active and much the same items are being affected as in this country. Peppermint, caraway, cloves, citronella, and cassia furnish firm spots in the market.

The British Colonial Department of Agriculture has been experimenting with the production of pimento oil in Jamaica. The island is apparently well situated to produce this oil, as laboratory distillation has been very satisfactory. A private company will take over the enterprise and machinery has already been ordered.

STOCKHOLDERS TAKE PRONTO CO.

Control of the Pronto Company, which was organized last year to manufacture and distribute headache tablets, tooth paste, salves and liver lozenges, has been transferred to the stockholders by Mr. Sterling, the principal promoter of the corporation. In connection with the change the Baltimore distributing office has been moved from South Charles to West Baltimore St. Much of the stock is held by retail druggists.

ITALIAN ESSENTIAL OIL PRICES

(*Special Correspondence to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Milan, Italy, Aug. 20.—The essential oils market changed very little during July. Lemon oil, however, showed some weakness. The price dropped from 7.70 to 7.25 lire per pound, but some lots are offered at 7 lire. In July, although the Camera Agrumaria paid fully all depositors, the price dropped from 7.70 lire to very low figures. In the first ten days of the month sellers tried to keep prices up, but without avail. In the last ten days holders have tried to raise the price to 8 lire per pound for goods of best quality, but they were not successful. The poor demand from abroad hurts the situation.

The exports from Messina reached 31,000 kilos against the 40,000 kilos in June. Following are the quotations:

July	Lire	July	Lire	July	Lire
1	7.70	14	7.00	27	7.50
5	7.40	21	7.60	31	7.25
10	7.30	25	7.50		

The market for sweet orange oil has shown some strength. The price dropped to 32.50 lire, but at the end of the month the quotation was 34 lire per pound. Exports from Messina reached 4,000 kilos against 8,000 in June. Following are the quotations:

July	Lire	July	Lire	July	Lire
1	33.00	14	33.00	27	33.50
5	33.00	21	33.00	31	34.00
10	33.00	25	33.50		

The bitter orange market has been weak. This oil, at the end of the month, was quoted at 35 lire per pound. During the whole month of July 120 kilos were exported from Messina. The following are the quotations:

July	Lire	July	Lire	July	Lire
1	35.00	14	32.00	27	33.00
5	35.00	21	33.00	31	33.00
10	35.00	25	33.00		

Bergamot was strong during July, but the demand was very poor. The exports from Messina reached 5,700 kilos against 10,000 in June. The following are the quotations:

July	Lire	July	Lire	July	Lire
1	42.50	14	42.65	27	42.50
5	42.50	21	42.50	31	42.50
10	42.75	25	42.50		

DENATURED ALCOHOL FOR LOTIONS

(*Special to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, D. C., Aug. 30.—The Commissioner of Internal Revenue is sending the following announcement to revenue collectors regarding a new special denatured alcohol formula:

"The following formula to be known as specially denatured alcohol Formula No. 23-F, is hereby authorized for use in the manufacture of liniments and lotions for external purposes: To every 100 gallons of pure ethyl alcohol add 3 lbs. of salicylic acid U. S. P., 1 lb. of resorcin U. S. P., 1 gal. oil of bergamot N.F. IV."

The commissioner is also sending the following notice to collectors regarding the proof of alcohol to be used for denaturalization according to a special formula:

"In accordance with the provisions of the second paragraph of Article 101, Regulations No. 61, it is hereby provided that alcohol of 192 proof may be used by proprietors of duly qualified denaturing plants in the manufacture of specially denatured alcohol formula 39-C in addition to formulas Nos. 39, 39-A, 39-B and 40 as stated in Pro-Mim. Coll. No. 2935."

The Consuming Industries

GROWTH OF NEWS PRINT INDUSTRY INCREASES DEMAND FOR CHEMICALS

Depleted Pulp Wood Areas Near Mills in the United States Must Be Replenished—Canadian Industry Growing Rapidly Owing to Demand in This Country

The future of the news print industry in the United States depends in good measure on replenishing depleted pulp wood areas near the mills, according to the National Bank of Commerce in New York. Production of news print has been at a standstill for some years and the economic effect of having to ship raw material over long distances is beginning to be felt. "In the east where the principal mills are located, it has been estimated that present supplies of pulp wood will be exhausted within twenty or thirty years," the bank says in the September number of its magazine, "Commerce Monthly," "although by the extensive practice of reforestation the cut-over areas near the mllis could within thirty of forty years be made to yield more than the present consumption requirements of the United States.

"Already the pulp and paper mills of some states are importing more than half of their supply of raw material. While considerable quantities of pulp wood are imported into the United States from adjacent freehold lands of Canada, the news print manufacturing industry in the United States is beginning to feel the economic effect of having to ship raw material over long distances.

"More than eleven and a quarter billion copies of daily newspapers are now printed annually in the United States. The gravity of the position of the news print industry in the United States in relation to pulp wood supplies is emphasized by the fact that the production of news print in the United States for some years has been practically at a standstill while production in Canada has trebled. Only two news print plants have been established in the United States since 1909.

"Apparently the most feasible plan for protecting the source of raw material for the news print industry established in the eastern and lake states is to adopt a policy similar to that of many European countries in reforesting cut-over and waste areas and conserving present supply. More than 60,000,000 acres of potential forest lands accessible to the present established pulp and paper mills in the United States are now producing nothing. A production of one-third of a cord of pulp wood annually per acre on the waste areas would yield 20,000,000 cords or three times the present consumption requirements in the United States.

"The annual cut in the United States is more than three times the annual growth since conservation and scientific forestry are practiced only in a limited way. The United States is the largest consumer of news print in the world and since 1910 it has been a net importer of news print. News print consumption in 1913 was somewhat less than 1,500,000 tons, and in 1921 it approximated 2,000,000 tons. In 1922, production of news print in the United States will be about 1,400,000 tons.

"Canada is by far the principal source of supply of news print not manufactured in the United States. American capital has gone extensively into the development of news print plants near the sources of supplies of pulp wood in Canada. The rapid expansion of the industry in Canada has facilitated the installation there of improved hydroelectric machinery, capable of turning out 1,000 feet of news print per minute. Such improved equipment renders obsolete many of the older and less efficient plants in the United States, which can be operated profitably only when there is a strong demand for news print. Prior to the war imports of news print from Canada averaged about 133,000 tons. By 1920 they had increased to 679,000 tons and in 1921 totaled 657,000 tons."

New Consuming Companies

New York Vitreous Enamel Products Corp., Dover, Del., $100,000; Corporation Trust Co., 37 Wall st., New York City.

E. & M. Laundry Co., Malden, Mass., $100,000.

Puritan Painting & Enameling Co., Boston, Mass., $100,000.

Straw Cellulose Products Co., Portland, Maine, $1,000,000.

Compressed Paper Box Corp., Bridgeport, Conn., $300,000.

Arrow Manufacturing Co., 111 Wall st., East Dubuque, Ill., $50,000. To make drugs, toilet articles, extracts, fountair syrups, and non-alcoholic beverages. F. W. Boyd, M. C. Ferring, A. L. Schmitt; Sheehan & Sheehan, Galena, Ill.

Ilaria Drug Co., Newark, N. J., $100,000. Mary Sanfillipo, Anna Mango, East Orange, James Mango, Newark.

Selected Qualities Candy Co., Wilmington, Del., $1,600,000.

Southern Moving Picture Corp., College Park, Md., $100,000.

Bartow Beverages, Nashville, Tenn., $250,000.

Dr. Bell Medicine Co., Inc., Dover. Del., $100,000. G. A. Pfeiffer, E. A. Benson, Edward Kalenbach, New York City; Corporation Trust Co. of America.

Eagle Perfumery Co., New York City, $10,000. G. Rugolo, G. Cannistraci, J. Pagano; attorney, M. Wolff, 41 Park Row.

Solar Laboratories, New York City, $30,000; toilet articles. L. H. Robins, M. Frackman, P. H. Schuster; attorneys, Frackman & Robins, 51 Chambers st.

Dusenberry Oil & Gas Co. of St. Joseph, St. Joseph, Md., $250,000.

Sugar Estates of Oriente, Baltimore, Md., $100,000.

Chattanooga Smelting and Plating Works, Chattanooga, Tenn., $500,000.

Inland Glass Co., 744 S. Michigan ave., Chicago, Ill., $500,000. J. B. Weaver, H. P. Withers.

Excelsior Mills, Jacksonville, Fla., $100,000. P. L Thomas, H. C. Bullard, Elinor Eames.

Puritan Engraving Co., 118 N. LaSalle st., Chicago, Ill., $20,000. W. F. Smetana, K. F. Kruhley, H. L. Wheeland.

W. E. Lee & Co., Plant City, Fla., $500,000. To operate a canning and packing plant. W. E. Lee, S. E. Mays, C. P. Simonton.

DEMAND FOR AUTOMOBILES IN SWEDEN

Automobile dealers in Sweden are experiencing a brisk revival of business, several of them having sold out nearly their entire stocks and anxiously awaiting deliveries of new lots ordered some time ago, according to a report received from Consul General Murphy, Stockholm, at the Department of Commerce. A considerable drop in prices, together with a more favorable exchange rate, has allowed American cars to be sold at prices fifty per cent under those of last year, while still leaving a good margin of profit. One dealer has already sold the greater part of a consignment of cars now en route and another having sold 100 American cars within the last sixty days has placed orders in the United States for an equal number.

One of the largest textile machinery firms in the country reports that over a million spindles will be shipped to China in the near future. Large mills are being erected in that country with the aid of Japanese capital.

MERGER IN SILK INDUSTRY

A merger in the silk trade with H. R. Mallinson & Co. as the principal factor is expected in the near future. H. R. Mallinson stated that the deal, upon which he has been working for some time, is near the final stages. He asked to be excused from naming the other participants in the merger deal, but said that they were firms "in allied lines." Several months ago a rumor connected the names of the Mallinson concern with that of Julius Kayser & Co., large manufacturers of silk gloves and underwear. In one well-informed quarter it was stated that "it is at least a good guess that one of the interests is D. G. Dery," considered the largest single silk operator in the world.

Stock of H. R. Mallinson & Co. changed hands this week, at 39½, on the New York Stock Exchange. It closed on Saturday at 39. In connection with the rumored merger of silk companies, including Mallinson & Co., officials of Julius Kayser & Co., issued a statement that their company would not be included in the deal.

COTTON SPINNING IN JULY DECREASED

(*Special to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Washington, Aug. 30.—Activity in the cotton spinning industry slackened up somewhat during July as compared with June, the number of active spindle hours being reported today by the Census Bureau as 7,044,957,625, a decrease of 601,000,000 from June.

Every important cotton spinning State showed a decline in the number of active spindle hours—North Carolina, 113,000,000, Massachusetts 97,000,000 and South Carolina 96,000,000. June had shown an increase of 125,900,000 active spindle hours over May.

There were 36,943,042 spindles in place July 31, of which 31,975,269 were operated at some time during July, compared with 36,900,924 in place June 30, and 31,877,015 operated some time during June.

The average number of spindles operated during July was 32,242,369 or at 87.3 per cent capacity on a single shift basis, while in June the average was 33,803,293 or 91.6 per cent capacity. The average number of active spindle hours per spindle in place for July was 191 compared with 207 in June.

PACIFIC MILLS STRIKE SETTLED

The Pacific Mills, Lawrence, Mass., issued a notice on Aug. 23, inviting its former employees to return to work at the present scale of wages subject to restoration on Oct. 2 of the rate of wages prevailing prior to March 27, retroactive to Sept. 1, except that this rate is not guaranteed in the cotton department beyond Dec. 1, when a friendly readjustment will be made if it is found ncessary. The Strategy Board of the union immediately accepted the offer.

The Acadia and Katama mills and the Monomac Spinning Co. in Lawrence, all of which mills are in the Whitman group, resumed on Monday agreeing to pay the wages prevailing before the 20 per cent cut of March 27.

A new staple food product has appeared on the market, as the result of developing by dehydration "pumpkin flour," an ingredient from which to construct pumpkin pie. California started it three years ago, and last year five plants turned out 4,244 tons. It take fourteen pounds of fresh pumpkin to make one of the flour.

The Republic Laboratories, Inc., has obtained a judgment for $1,419 against the Caladin Pictures Corp.

Trade Tips for Sellers

The Mansfield Bleachery, Mansfield, Mass., is building a $50,000 plant addition.

The Bethlehem Steel Corp. is building an addition to its Sparrows Point plant. The cost is estimated at $3,000,000.

The Mohawk Carpet Mills, Inc., Amsterdam, N. Y., is taking bids for the erection of a mill addition to cost about $175,000.

The Dial Wall Paper and Paint Co., San Fernando, Cal., has been placed in the hands of a receiver. The liabilities are $9,069, assets $4,448.

The Henry Bower Chemical Manufacturing Company, Twenty-ninth street and Grays Ferry Road, Philadelphia, will build a $25,000 addition to its plant. The company specializes in ammonia products.

William C. Liller, of the U. S. Department of Labor, is in Boston, where he will be joined by Commissioner McWade of the Labor Department, and another attempt will be made to settle the textile strike.

Cable advices announce an increase in the price of cellulose in Germany from 3,000 to 7,500 marks per hundred kilograms effective Sept. 1. As a consequence a higher range of prices for newsprint paper is to be expected.

Joseph Sternberg & Son, New Orleans, La., have let a contract for a summer clothing factory with a capacity of 500 machines. It will be a three-story brick and steel structure and is expected to be ready for occupancy by Feb. 1.

The Toledo Libbey-Owens Sheet Glass Company, a subsidiary of the Libbey-Owens Sheet Glass Company, is building a new plant at Toledo, Ohio. The company is capitalized at $6,000,000. Estimated cost of construction is $3,000,000.

Art Cloth Mills, Gastonia, N. C., have been incorporated with capital of $200,000 to build a mill to produce colored silk fancies, novelty dress goods and shirtings. H. D. Gagner of the Gagner Mfg. Co., Adams, Mass., is president of the corporation.

The Greenville Steel & Iron Company, Greenville, Pa., will build a new plant in that city. The company was recently organized with H. P. Pope, formerly of the Carnegie Steel Company, at the head. Construction of the plant will cost about $2,000,000.

The Burkhart-Schair Chemical Co., Chattanooga, Tenn., recently organized with capitalization of $100,000, will make a specialty of textile chemicals. Among the stockholders are A. C. Burkhart, J. A. Huff, F. A. Carter, Walter Fred, Joe Davenport, C. A. Baker, and J. M. Jones.

The Bowen Crews Co., Athens, Ga., has been organized with capital stock of $50,000 for the manufacture of cotton carded yarns. The initial capacity of the plant will be 1,000 pounds daily. The officers are: O. W. Bowen, president; Marion Bowne Crews, vice-president, and W. W. Crews, secretary-treasurer.

Artificial silk is now being manufactured by a number of German firms which formerly produced explosives for military purposes. Prices are usually quoted in the currency of the country from which the inquiry comes. Domestic prices at present average about 640 marks per pound and sales for export are priced 50 to 100 per cent higher.

The Foreign Markets

Imports of Drugs, Chemicals, Dyestuffs, etc., Pages 568-569

QUICKSILVER HIGHER IN LONDON

Advances Reported in Chamomile, Turkish Opium and Agar Agar—Barbitone, Cream Tartar, Sal Soda, Shellac and Hexamine Lower—Cod Liver Oil, Cloves, Menthol, Camphor and Oil Peppermint Firmer

(*Special Cable to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

London, Aug. 30.—Trading in fine chemicals and crude drugs is light. Chamomiles (Belgic), Turkish opium, quicksilver and agar agar are higher.

Cod liver oil, cloves, menthol, Japanese refined camphor, and Japanese oil peppermint are firmer.

Prices are easier for citric and tartaric acids, and cocaine.

Barbitone, cream tartar, sal soda, shellac and hexamine are lower.

London, Aug. 18. (By Mail)—The drug and chemical markets still remain for the most part quiet, but there is a tendency to firmness and higher prices owing to the continued reduction of available stocks. The Board of Trade returns just issued show an increase of about eight millions sterling in exports mainly attributable to increased activity in the cotton, woolen and textile industries generally. These staples indirectly influence home manufacture of chemicals and dyes and a slight improvement in demand and price is noticeable in that direction. The drug market is stagnant owing to the absence of buyers who are on holiday.

Opium—Turkey is scarce and firmer at about 12s 10d for 11 per cent stuff. The London stock is little more than half of what it was this time last year.

Peppermint Oil—American is higher in keeping with advices from your side at from 10s 6d to 11s per pound according to brand.

Camphor Oil—White Japan is dearer at 80s per cwt.

Phenacetin—Firm at 5s 6d per pound.

Potassium prussiate is scarce and commands now 1s 6½d per pound.

Sodium bicarbonate is cheaper at £10 10s per ton in bags second hands being somewhat higher.

Chamomiles—Belgian of new crop will be on the market soon, but nothing definite is known as to the result. The opening price is about 185 francs.

Ipecacuanha has been further reduced in stock and will probably be higher at the next auction.

Balsam Canada is in demand but the price obtainable of 5s 3d per pound is not satisfactory to importers.

Shellac is down on the week at 335s per cwt. for T. N. and 300s for August.

Dextrine Maize canary-colored is in demand at 16s 9d per cwt. ex wharf.

Bromides are easier again, potash crystals being obtainable at 9d per pound. Sodium 9½d to 10d.

Cloves—Zanzibar are dearer at 1s 2½d per pound spot.

Ergot Spanish is cabled over at a higher level from Spain and Portugal at 3s 6d per pound c. i. f.

Agar agar is steady, No. 1 Jap 4s 6d spot and rather less forward c. i. f. No. 2 is weaker at 3s 11d on spot.

FOREIGN EXCHANGE	Par	Current
Great Britain (pound sterling)	$4.886	$4.47
France (franc)	.193	.075
Italy (lira)	.193	.043
Germany (mark) per hundred	23.80	.052
Czechoslovakia (crown) per hundred	20.30	3.550
Poland (mark) per hundred	23.80	.011
Japan (yen)	.499	.477
Spain (peseta)	.193	.155
Holland (guilder)	.402	.390
Belgium (franc)	.198	.071
Norway	.268	.171
Switzerland (franc)	.193	.190
Sweden (crown)	.268	.267
Denmark (crown)	.268	.215
Argentina (peso)	.424	.361
Brazil (milreis)	.279	.133
China (Silver dollar—Hongkong)	.789	.578
(Tael—Shanghai, silver)	1.082	.778
(Tael—Peking, silver)	1.156	.812
Russia—(100 rubles)	51.50	.100

DR. RUTTAN ON BRITISH CHEMICAL TRADE

(*Special to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Montreal, Canada, Aug. 30.—Dr. R. F. Ruttan, president of the Society of Chemical Industry, has returned to Canada after attending the annual meeting of the society held in Glasgow and Edinburgh. He said that there was every indication that Britain will eventually hold her own with Germany in the chemical industry. She was holding the home market in heavy chemicals and the continent was also buying heavily in these lines.

In fine chemicals, such as dyes and medicines, Germany retains the lead, Dr. Ruttan admitted, but he said the British were preparing to compete in this field as soon as conditions are ripe. All the private corporations were keeping their staffs for research work at full strength regardless of the business outlook, he said, and many companies that have not sufficient business to keep their process chemists employed were turning them over to research at full pay. Much of the result of recent research studies is being kept for a favorable opportunity when it will be commercially exploited.

MEXICAN PLANT YIELDS MANY PRODUCTS

In the State of Jalisco, located in the middle of Mexico, about 60,000,000 agave plants are utilized for the extraction of alcohol, but if the fibre should be extracted from them, about 9,000 tons could be obtained every year. The fibre from these plants is as strong as sisal. Manila and Philippine hemp are the only fibres with greater elasticity. Aside from the fibre, subsidiary industries would be derived from the cultivation of these plants, such as the manufacture of sugar, syrup and alcohol. Progressive Mexicans have already experimented with the syrup of agave plants, which equals that of maple, molasses and other similar products. The average production of a plant is over one thousands quarts per year.

The Canadian Department of Mines has issued a report by H. V. Ellsworth on the radio-active minerals of Ontario, in which it is stated that these minerals occur in small amounts in most of the workings visited extending from Parry Sound eastward nearly to Kingston. All finds of radio-active minerals, with one exception, have been in the areas of pre-Cambrian rocks south of the French and Ottawa rivers and west of a line between Ottawa and Kingston.

BRITISH CHEMICAL TRADE SHOWS INCREASE FOR SIX MONTHS OF 1922

Quantities Imported and Exported Were Larger, but Average Value Declined—Among Imports Which Increased Were Potassium Compounds, Borax, Bleaching Materials, Acetic Acid and Zinc Oxide

British imports of chemicals show an increase for the six months of 1922 ended June 30, compared with the same period in 1921. Important exceptions were crude glycerin, nickel oxide (of which there were no imports), sodium compounds and cream of tartar. A study of the official trade returns shows that in all cases there were marked declines in the average values of chemicals imported during this period, according to a report received by C. R. De Long, chief of the Chemical Division, Department of Commerce, from Alfred Nutting in the office of the American Consulate General, London.

The articles of greater importance which increased in quantity include potassium compounds, borax, bleaching materials, acetic acid and zinc oxide. In the case of coal-tar dyes the imports declined greatly. There were no imports of synthetic indigo; those of alizarin remained constant; while the quantity of other dyestuffs of coal-tar origin declined 50 per cent as compared with January-June, 1921.

The following table shows in detail the imports into the United Kingdom for the six months ending June, 1921 and 1922:

Article	Hundredweight* Jan.-June, 1921	Jan.-June, 1922
Acids:		
Acetic, including anhydride	9,820	38,280
Tartaric and tartrates	9,094	12,255
Bleaching material	7,718	14,412
Borax	5,239	15,727
Calcium carbide	216,935	225,118
Glycerin:		
Crude	26,594	22,596
Distilled	1,823	3,474
Lead compounds:		
Red and orange lead	9,127	10,935
Nickel oxide	196	.....
Potassium compounds:		
Nitrate (saltpeter)	49,633	67,644
Other	556,675	1,950,334
Sodium compounds:		
Nitrate	483,666	323,814
Other	116,184	73,520
Tartar, cream of	13,048	8,785
Zinc oxide	38,940	48,300
Coal-tar products:		
Intermediates used in the manufacture of dyes	4,887	.....
Finished dyestuffs—		
Alizarin	6,099	6,742
Indigo, synthetic	7,063	.....
Other	31,758	16,895
Natural dye extracts:		
Cutch	14,771	17,716
Indigo, natural	177	768
All other	39,116	45,003

*Hundredweight of 112 pounds

British exports of chemicals reflected the same tendency as imports in regard to general increases in quantities of foreign shipments and lower average export values. Commodities which showed important increases during the first six months of 1922, as against 1921, include ammonium chloride, an increase of 200 per cent; sodium carbonate and sodium sulfate, both with 100 per cent increases; caustic soda, 300 per cent; zinc oxide, 700 per cent; and important increases in potassium compounds. The following table gives the detail of exports of chemicals from the United Kingdom during the first six months of 1922:

Article	Hundredweight* Jan.-June, 1921	Jan.-June, 1922
Acids:		
Sulfuric	43,727	19,759
Tartaric and tartrates	5,685	2,399
Ammonia chloride (muriate)	19,060	57,940
Ammonia sulfate	1,416,560	1,334,240
Bleaching powder	107,610	100,678
Coal-tar products, n.e.s.:		
Anthracene	14	68
Benzol and toluol	*35,831	*38,131
Carbolic acid	21,944	66,139
Naphtha	*22,165	*27,282
Naphthalene	23,929	11,958
Tar oil, creosote, etc.	*8,584,082	*12,357,773
Other	150,406	141,738
Copper, sulfate of	468,520	701,260
Glycerin:		
Crude	37,985	10,634
Distilled	24,297	12,332
Potassium compounds:		
Chromate and bichromate	2,436	10,712
Nitrate (saltpeter)	5,312	7,226
Other	6,167	26,878
Sodium compounds:		
Carbonate	1,367,637	2,380,481
Caustic	195,860	802,987
Chromate and bichromate	13,779	18,974
Sulfate and salt cake	220,625	482,346
Other	222,476	274,217
Zinc oxide	3,640	29,360
Dyes and dyestuffs:		
Products of coal-tar	53,510	23,429
Other	19,487	23,807

*Gallons.

In the case of drugs and medicines, exports of which are not shown in the table above, exports of quinine and quinine sales nearly doubled in 1922 and those of opium increased by about 50 per cent.

GERMAN DYE PRICES CUT IN JAPAN

(*Special Correspondence to* DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS)

Tokyo, Japan, Aug. 1.—German dye importers have started a selling campaign direct to Japanese consumers, especially textile manufacturers. They frequently undersell Japanese merchants, lively local competition being the result. As a rule, dye consumers begin buying dyes for winter goods at this time of year. Buying is very slow this summer, a timidity due to lack of confidence in next winter's business. The same hesitation about purchasing cotton and silk yarns is noticeable.

German color importers who have so far operated through agents are now trying to get in direct touch with users. Their own salesmen are catering to the textile trade by making low prices. Japanese dye merchants are hard hit by the German selling methods. The following list of prices shows the extent to which the market has weakened recently:

	July 21 kin	June 21 yen
Rodomine B Extra	6.50	7.30
Aceto-scarlet	2.50	3.00
Chrome green	5.50	7.00
Direct green	4.00	4.20
Himmer blue	8.50	8.50
Sky blue	3.50	3.50
Benzo orange	8.00	8.30
Chrome yellow	2.50	2.50
Methyl violet	2.90	2.90

Reported deposits of sulfur in Dieng, Java, have been investigated by the Mining Department, says a British official report. Layers averaging three meters thick containing 50 per cent pure sulfur at a depth of fifteen to twenty meters have been found. It is estimated that the deposit contains 200,000 tons. There are other sources that have been investigated, including the mud lake in the crater of Mount Patua. This lake contains a mud which runs 6 per cent pure, and it is estimated that a yield of one half million tons can be obtained. Water power is close at hand, but the main difficulty will be cheap means of transportation.

Prices Current of Fine and Heavy Chemicals, Drugs, Essential Oils, Dyestuffs and Oils

CLASSIFICATION—Prices quoted herein are listed in the following groups: **Chemicals,** including heavy and technical chemicals, fine and medicinal chemicals, aromatic chemicals and isolates, crudes and intermediates from coal-tar ,various fine alkaloids ,and miscellaneous products; **Crude Drugs; Essential Oils,** including oleoresins; **Fatty Oils,** including Animal, Vegetable and Fish Oils, Greases, Fats, and Tallow; **Tanning and Dye Extracts,** including miscellaneous natural tanning woods, extracts, etc. All groups are arranged in straight alphabetical order.

PACKAGES—Prices are for large quantities in original packages of the customary trading units of weight or measure. A container given in connection with a price does not necessarily mean that this is the quantity on which the price is based. Containers named are the original packages most commonly sold in this market.

QUOTATIONS—Chemical prices quoted herein are those of American manufacturers unless otherwise specified. Quotations on imported chemicals are so designated. Where resale or "second hand" stocks of any chemical product are sufficient to be considered a factor in determining the market, prices for goods in this class will be quoted in addition to makers' prices when available, and indicated as such. Chemical prices quoted herein are for goods spot New York or Metropolitan District, f. o. b. or ex-store, for immediate shipment, unless otherwise specified. Numerous domestic-made heavy or industrial chemical products are sold principally on a basis of f.o.b. works, and are thus quoted in the list herein, each instance of a "works" price, however, being specified as such.

Fatty Oil prices quoted herein are for goods spot New York unless otherwise noted; f. o. b. mills and Coast prices being designated as such. Crude Drugs and Essential Oils are quoted f. o. b. New York (Manhattan with limitations) for immediate shipment. Tanning and Dye Extracts are quoted spot New York unless otherwise noted.

WEIGHTS AND MEASURES—All quotations are made on a basis of avoirdupois pounds and ounces, and American gallons. The following equivalents are given for the reference of exporters, importers, and foreign buyers:

1 Imperial Gallan (British)	—1.20 American Gallons
1 American Gallon	— .833 Imperial Gallon
1 American Gallon	—3.79 Liters
1 Liter	— .264 American Gallon
1 American Gallon (Water)	—8.35 pounds
1 Pound (Avoirdupois)	— .454 Kilograms
1 Kilogram	—2.20 Pounds

Style and Arrangement Copyright by DRUG & CHEMICAL MARKETS, 1922

Chemicals

ACETANILID, tech 150 lb bbls..	lb	.25	.26
100 lb kgs.	lb	.26	.27
USP 200 lb bbls.	lb	.30	.31
Second Hands	lb	.29	.30
Acetic Anhydride, 85% 480 lb drs.	lb	...	.37
85%, 107 lb cbys.	lb	...	.40
90% cbys.	lb	...	.39
Acetone, CP 700 lb drs. c/l wks..	lb	.13	.13½
700 lb drs. lc/l wks.	lb	...	.14
350 lb drs. lc/l wks.	lb	...	.15
Second Hands, spot.	lb	.16	.16½
Acetophenone, CP 1 lb bot.	lb	3.50	4.00
Acetphenetidin, 150 lb bbls.	lb	1.85	1.90
Acetyl Chloride, 100 lb cbys.	lb	...	.35
ACID 1, 2, 4, 250 lb bbl.	lb	...	.80
Acetic, 28%, 400 lb bbls. c/l wks.	100 lb	...	2.67½
28%, lc/l wks.	100 lb	...	2.92½
56%, /l wks	100 lb	...	5.35
56%, lc/l wks.	100 lb	...	5.85
70%, bbls, c/l wks.	100 lb	..	6.71
70%, lc/l wks.	100 lb	...	7.09
80% coml. bbls.c/l wks.	100 lb	...	7.68
80% coml. lc/l wks.	100 lb	...	8.43
80% pure bbls. c/l wks.	100 lb	...	8.95
80%, pure lc/l wks.	100 lb	...	9.20
Glacial, bbls. c/l wks.	100 lb	11.17	12.17
Glacial, lc/l wks.	100 lb	11.42	12.42
Glacial, USP cby wks.	100 lb	11.93	12.93
Acetylsalicylic, 200 lb bbls..	lb	...	.85
Second Hands	lb	.80	.83
Anthranilic, ton lots drs.	lb	...	1.10
95-98%, 100 lb drs.	lb	...	1.15
99-100%, 100 lb drs.	lb	...	1.25
Benzoic, tech. 100 lb bbls.	lb	...	.50
Tech. ton lots bbls.	lb	...	.45
USP, 100 lb bbls.	lb	.55	.65
Boric, cryst. powd. 250 lb bbls.	lb	.11½	.12
Kegs, 100 lb	lb	.12	.12½
Broenner's, 250 lb bbls.	lb	...	1.55
Butyric, 60% pure 5 lb bot..	lb	.85	.90
Camphoric, USP VIII 1 lb bot.	lb	5.10	5.25
Carbolic, USP crys. see also Phenol			
110 lb tins	lb	...	.21
50 lb tins	lb	...	.22
5 lb tins or bot.	lb	.25	.26
1 lb bot.	lb	...	.30
Liquid, USP 1 lb bot.	lb	...	.29
ACID, Carbolic—(Continued)			
Crude, 25% 50 gal bbls..	gal	.30	.35
10%, 50 gal. bbls.	gal	.22	.23
Chloracetic,			
mono 100 lb bbls. wks.	lb	...	.32½
Di, 150 lb cbys wks.	lb	...	1.00
Tri, 425 lb bbls. wks.	lb	...	...
Chlorosulfonic, 1500 lb drs.			
wks.	lb	.15	.16
Chromic, USP 200 lb drums..	lb	...	.40
85% Pure, 200 lb drums..	lb	...	.35
Chrysophanic, see Chrysarobin			
Cinnamic, 5 lb cans.	lb	2.75	3.00
CITRIC, USP cryst 230 lb bbls	lb	.45	.45½
Powd., USP 200 lb bbls.	lb	.46	.46½
Imported, cryst 112 lb kegs.	lb	.44½	.45
Single kegs	lb	.45	.45½
Cleves, 250 lb bbls.	lb	1.50	1.54
Cresylic, 95% dark 100 gal			
dr. wks.	gal	...	.53
95% dark, 10 dr. lots wks.	gal	...	.51
97-99% straw, drs. wks.	gal	.56	.58
97-99% decolor. drs. wks.	gal	.76	.78
Formic, 75% tech. 100 lb cbys.	lb	.16	.17
90%, 140 lb cbys. incl...	lb	.18	.20
Gallic, USP 150 lb bbls.	lb	.70	.75
Gamma, 225 lb bbls, wks.	lb	...	1.85
Bbls., ton lots wks.	lb	...	1.80
Glycerophosphoric, 25% 1 lb b.	lb	1.65	1.70
H. 350 lb bbls. single	lb	...	.80
Bbls. ton lots wks.	lb	...	.75
Hydriodic, 10% USP 5 lb bot.	lb	.50	.60
Hydrobromic, 48% coml. 155 lb			
cbys. wks.	lb	...	.37
48% coml. 10 cbys. wks.	lb	...	.35
40% CP 155 lb cbys. wks.	lb	.40	.42
10%, USP 100 lb cbys. wks.	lb	.15	.16
Hydrochloric, see also Acid Muriatic			
CP 5 gal. demis.	lb	.07	.08
USP, 5 gal. demis.	lb	.07	.08
HYDROFLUORIC, 30% 400 lb bbls.			
wks.	lb	...	.06
30% bbls. c/l wks.	lb	...	.05
30% 100 lb cbys. wks.	lb	...	.06½
48% single 100 lb cby, wks	lb	...	.11
48% 10 cbys. wks.	lb	...	.10
52% 100 lb cby. wks.	lb	...	.12
52% 10 cbys. wks.	lb	...	.11
Acid, hydrofluoric—(continued)			
60% 100 lb cby. wks.	lb	...	.14
60% 300 lb dr., wks.	lb	...	.13
White Acid, 100 lb cby. wks.	lb	...	.26
White Acid, 10 cbys. wks.	lb	...	.25
Hydrofluosilicic, 35% 450 lb bbls.			
wks.	lb	.10	.12
Hypophosphorous, USP 30% 5			
gal. demis	lb	...	1.05
USP, 10% 5 gal. demis.	lb	...	.37
LACTIC, 22% dark 500 lb bbls	lb	.04	.04½
22% light, bbls.	lb	.05½	.06
44% dark, bbls.	lb	.09¼	.10
44% light, bbls.	lb	.10½	.12
66% bbls.	lb	...	.16
80% imported, bbls.	lb	.14½	.15
USP IX 100 lb cbys.	lb	...	.65
USP VIII 100 lb cbys.	lb	...	.55
Laurent's, 250 lb bbls.	lb	.75	.80
Metanilic, 250 lb bbls.	lb	...	1.00
Mixed, sulfuric-nitric			
Drums, wks.	N Unit	.07¾	.08
Drums, wks.	S Unit	.01	.01¼
Tank cars, wks.	N Unit	.07½	.08
Tank cars wks.	S Unit	.009	.01
Molybdic, 85% pure 1 lb bot.	lb	...	3.00
85% pure, 100 lb kegs.	lb	...	1.65
Monosulfonic F, Delta. 50 lb			
tins	lb	...	2.30
MURIATIC, 20° cbys. lc/l			
wks.	100 lb	1.35	1.75
Cbys. c/l wks.	100 lb	1.10	1.50
Tank cars, wks.	100 lb	1.00	1.10
18°, 140 lb cbys.			
c/l wks.	100 lb	.85	1.25
22°, 140 lb cbys.			
c/l wks.	100 lb	1.40	2.00
Iron, free, 20° cbys.			
c/l wks.	100 lb	...	1.25
Tank cars, wks.	net ton	20.00	25.00
Muriatic, CP & USP, see Acid Hydrochloric			
Naphthionic, tech. 250 lb bbls.	lb	.60	.62
Refined, single bbls.	lb	...	.65
Nevile & Winther's, 250 lb			
bbls.	lb	1.15	1.20

Solvents

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Amyl Acetate
Butyl Acetate

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Chemicals

NITRIC, 36° 135 lb cby.			
wks. .....100 lb	5.50	:	6.15
Cbys. c/l wks.....100 lb	4.50	:	5.25
38° single cby. wks...100 lb	5.65	:	6.55
Cbys., c/l wks.....100 lb	5.00	:	5.65
40° Single cbys. wks...100 lb	6.50	:	7.15
Cbys. c/l wks.....100 lb	5.25	:	6.25
42° Single cbys. wks...100 lb	7.25	:	7.90
Cbys. c/l wks.....100 lb	5.50	:	7.00
C. P. cbys. single wks..100 lb	...	:	13.00
Oxalic, 325 lb bbls. wks.....lb	.16¾	:	.17
Bbls. NY .....lb.	.17¾	:	.18
Kegs, 100 lb .....lb	.17	:	.17¼
Phenylacetic, 1 lb bot.....lb	2.50	:	3.00
Phosphoric, 50% tech. 100 lb cbys. .....lb	.07	:	.08
USP, 85% syrupy, 70 lb demis .....lb	.14	:	.19
USP, 10% dil. 100 lb cbys. lb	.07	:	.08
Phthalic, 100 lb bbls.....lb	.32	:	.35
Picramic, 300 lb bbls.....lb	...	:	.65
Picric, 300 lb bbls.....lb	...	:	.40
Bbls. car lots wks.....lb	...	:	.20
Pyrogallic, crys. 5 lb cans...lb	...	:	1.20
Resublimed, 5 lb cans.....lb	...	:	1.80
Tech. powd. 200 lb bbls...lb	...	:	.80
Salicylic, tech. 125 lb bbls...lb	.26	:	.27
USP, 100 lb bbls.....lb	...	:	.29
Sulfanilic, 250 lb bbls.....lb	.22	:	.23
SULFURIC, 66° 175 lb cbys.			
lc/l wks. .....100 lb	...	:	1.40
Cbys., c/l wks.....100 lb	...	:	1.25
1500 lb Drums, lc/l wks. .....100 lb	...	:	1.10
Drums, c/l wks.....100 lb	...	:	1.00
Tank cars, wks.....net ton	14.00	:	16.00
60° 1500 lb Drums, lc/l wks. .....100 lb	.70	:	.90
Drums, c/l wks.....100 lb	.60	:	.80

Acid Sulfuric			
Tank cars, wks.....net ton	9.00	:	11.00
C. P. 175 lb cbys.....100 lb	...	:	8.00
Oleum, 20 p.c. 1500 lb drums, lc/l wks. .....100 lb	1.25	:	1.50
Drums, c/l wks.....100 lb	1.10	:	1.25
Tank Cars, wks.....net ton	18.00	:	19.00
Contract cars, wks.....ton	17.00	:	18.00
Oleum, 40° drs lc/l wks.net ton	...	:	35.00
Oleum, 60° drs, lc/l wks net ton	...	:	65.00
Sulfurous, USP 6% 100 lb cbys. lb	.05	:	.06
4% 100 lb cbys.....lb	.04	:	.05
USP, 5 gal. demis.....lb	.06	:	.08
Tannic, tech. 300 lb bbls....lb	.40	:	.55
USP, powd. 200 lb bbls...lb	.70	:	.75
USP, fluffy, 50 lb bbls....lb	.75	:	.80
Tartaric, USP cryst 300 lb bbls. lb	...	:	.30
USP, powd. 300 lb bbls..lb	...	:	.30
Imp. USP 240 lb bbls....lb	.28	:	.29
Powd. 240 lb bbls.....lb	.28½	:	.30
Tobias, 250 lb bbls.....lb	1.50	:	1.55
Tungstic, 100 lb kegs.....lb	...	:	1.00
Aconitine Alk. cryst. 1 oz. vls..oz	15.00	:	16.00
Amorphous, 1 oz. vls.....oz	15.00	:	16.00
Adeps Lanae, hydrous 350 lb bbls lb	.18	:	.20
Anhydrous, 350 lb bbls.....lb	.22	:	.24
ALCOHOL, USP 190 pf. 50 gal. bbls. .....gal	4.70	:	4.75
Second Hands, bbls. USP 190 pf. .....gal	4.60	:	4.65
Export, USP 190 pf.....gal	.35	:	.40
Cologne Spirit, 50 gal. bbls.gal	4.75	:	4.80
Wood, 95% 50 gal. bbls....gal	.58	:	.60
97%, 50 gal. bbls.....gal	.60	:	.62
Pure, meth. 50 gal. drums.gal	.70	:	.72
Acetone free, 50 gal. drums.gal	.75	:	.76
Second Hands, 95-97% bbls.gal	.52	:	.53
Alcohols, also in 50 gal. drums, extra and returnable.			
Amyl, see Oil Fusel			

Alcohol—(continued)			
Butyl, 50 gal. drums.....lb	.20	:	.22
Cinnamic, 1 lb bot.....lb	15.00	:	16.00
Isobutyl, crude 50 gal. drums.gal	...	:	4.40
Refined, 10 lb can.....lb	...	:	.75
Isopropyl, crude 50 gal. drs..gal	...	:	2.25
Refined, 50 gal. drs.....gal	4.00	:	4.50
Ref'd, 91%, drs.....gal	...	:	3.50
Methyl, see Alcohol, Wood			
Phenylethyl, see Phenylethylalcohol			
Propyl, nml. crd 50 gal. drms.gal	...	:	4.40
Refined, 10 lb can.....lb	...	:	.75
Denatured			
No. 1 Complete Denat. 188 Proof			
50 gal. bbls. incl. ....gal.	.33	:	.35
50 gal. drums, extr....gal.	.31	:	.33
No. 1 Special Denat. 190 Proof			
50 gal. bbls. incl.....gal.	.32	:	.34
50 gal. drums, extra..gal.	.26	:	.28
No. 5 Complete Denat. 188 Proof			
50 gal. bbls. incl.....gal	.32	:	.34
50 gal. drums, extra...gal	.26	:	.28
No. 6 Complete Denat. 188 Proof			
50 gal. bbls. incl.....gal	.31	:	.34
50 gal. drums, extra...gal	.25	:	.27

In addition to the regular authorized formulae for completely denatured alcohol, some 75 formulae for specially denatured alcohol are authorized for special uses. Owing to the limitations of their uses however, prices are quoted by the alcohol producers only to holders of permits allowing the use of specially denatured formulae in products authorized by the Dept. of Internal Revenue. For prices on specially denatured alcohols not listed above, consult any of the alcohol producers.

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Chemicals

Aloin, USP 100 lb cases	lb	.85	.87
Alpha-Naphthol, tech 300 lb bbls.	lb	...	1.05
Ton lots, bbls. wks	lb	...	1.00
Refined, 300 lb bbls	lb	...	1.10
Alpha-Naphthylamine, 350 lb bbls.	lb	...	.32
Ton lots, bbls. wks	lb	...	.30
ALUM, Ammonia, lump 400 lb bbls. wks.	100 lb	...	3.50
Bbls. c/l wks	100 lb	...	3.25
Contract, bbls c/l wks	100 lb	...	3.25
Imported, 650 lb casks	100 lb	...	...
Ground, 400 lb bbls. wks.	100 lb	3.40	3.65
Powd., 380 lb bbls. wks.	100 lb	3.50	3.75
Chrome, 500 lb cks wks.	100 lb	5.00	6.00
Potash, lump 400 lb bbls. wks.	100 lb	...	4.50
Bbls. c/l wks	100 lb	...	4.25
Cont. bbls c/l wks	100 lb	...	4.25
Imp. 650 lb casks sp.	100 lb	2.75	3.00
Ground, 400 lb bbls. wks.	100 lb	4.35	4.60
Powd., 380 lb bbls. wks.	100 lb	4.50	4.75
Chrome, 700 lb cks wks.	100 lb	5.50	6.00
Soda, grd. 400 lb bbls. wks.	100 lb	...	4.00
Bbls. c/l wks	100 lb	...	3.50
Aluminum, metal, c/l NY	100 lb	...	17.50
Chloride, anhyd. 275 lb drs.	lb	.20	.22
30% sol. 120 lb cbys	lb	.03½	.04
Hydrate, light 90 lb bbls.	lb	.17	.18
SULFATE, Iron-free bags c/l wks.	100 lb	2.25	2.50
Contract bgs. c/l wks.	100 lb	...	2.25
Imported, spot	100 lb	2.10	2.25
Comm'l., ½% iron, bgs. c/l wks.	East 100 lb	...	1.50
Aluminum Sulfate— (continued)			
Cont. bgs. c/l wks. E.	100 lb	...	1.40
Bags, c/l wks. W.	100 lb	...	1.35
Bbls., c/l wks. East.	100 lb	...	1.55
Bulk, c/l cont. wks. E.	100 lb	...	1.35
Amidol, (see Diaminophenol)			
Amidopyrine, 10 lb boxes	lb	4.00	4.25
1 lb cartons, 10 lb	lb	4.25	4.50
Aminoazobenzene, 110 lb kgs.	lb	...	1.15
AMMONIA anhyd. 100 lb cyl.	lb	...	.30
Water, 26° 800 lb drs. wks.	lb	...	.07½
Drs. c/l wks	lb	.07	.07¼
Imp., 800 lb drs incl spot.	lb	...	.06
26°, 100 lb cbys. lc/l wks.	lb	...	.09½
Cbys. c/l wks	lb	...	.09¼
20°, 800 lb drs. lc/l wks.	lb	...	.06
Cbys., lc/l wks	lb	...	.08
18°, 800 lb drs. lc/l wks.	lb	...	.05½
Cbys., lc/l wks	lb	...	.07½
16°, 800 lb drs. lc/l wks.	lb	...	.05
Cbys., lc/l wks	lb	...	.07
Ammonium Acetate, 100 lb kegs.	lb	.35	.36
Benzoate, USP 1 lb bot	lb	.85	.90
Bifluoride, 300 lb bbls	lb	.22	.23
100 lb kegs	lb	.23	.24
Bromide, 50 lb boxes	lb	...	.29
Imported, 112 lb boxes	lb	.14	.15
Carb., tech. 560 lb casks	lb	...	.06½
Powd., tech. 385 lb bbls.	lb	...	.08½
USP, lump, 100 lb kegs.	lb	.07	.08
Powd., 100 lb kegs	lb	.09	.10
Chloride, Domestic			
White gran. 250 lb bbls wks	lb	...	.07¾
Bbls., c/l wks	lb	...	.07¼
Gray 250 lb bbls. wks	lb	...	.07¾
Bbls. c/l wks	lb	...	.07¼
Ammonium Chloride—(continued)			
Imp., wh. 600 lb casks spot.	lb	.06¼	.06¾
Gray, 600 lb casks spot	lb	.07½	.08
Lump, 500 lb casks spot	lb	...	.16
Ichthyolate, as to brand	lb	.75	3.00
Iodide, USP 25 lb jars	lb	4.85	4.90
Lactate, 500 lb bbls	lb	.15	.16
Nitrate, tech. crys. 225 lb bbls.	lb	.05½	.06
CP gran. 100 lb kegs	lb	.10	.22
Oxalate, pure, 100 lb kegs	lb	...	.40
Persulfate, 112 lb cases	lb	...	.50
Phosphate, dibasic 200 lb bbls.	lb	.35	.36
Tech., powd. 325 lb bbls	lb	.15	.17
Salicylate, USP 100 lb kegs.	lb	.53	.55
Sulfate, bulk c/l wks	100 lb	...	3.20
200 lb single bgs c/l wks.	100 lb	...	3.30
200 lb double bags f.a.s.	100 lb	...	3.75
Sulfocyanide, tech. 100 lb kgs.	lb	.50	.52
CP 25 lb jars	lb	...	.55
Amyl Acetate, tech 50 gal drs.	gal	1.75	2.25
Pure, 5 gal. cans	gal	4.00	6.00
Alcohol, see Oil Fusel			
Butyrate, 1 lb bot	lb	2.00	2.10
Formate, 1 lb bot	lb	1.75	2.00
Salicylate, 100 lb cbys	lb	1.25	1.40
Anethol, 2 lb bot	lb	1.75	2.50
ANILINE OIL, 900 lb drs. 5dr.sp.	lb	.14	.15
Aniline Salt, 200 lb bbls	lb	.22	.24
Anisic Aldehyde, 1 lb bot	lb	4.00	4.25
Anthracene, 40-45% 600 lb casks wks.	lb	.12	.17
80-85%, 600 lb casks wks	lb	.75	1.00
Anthraquinone, subl 125 lb bbls.	lb	1.35	1.60
30% paste 350 lb bbls	lb	.75	.80
Antimony metal, slabs ton lots	100 lb	5.20	5.25
Needle Powd., 100 lb cases	lb	.03½	.04

TRADE DOW MARK

CARBON TETRACHLORIDE

Last year the use of Carbon Tetrachloride as a fumigant against wheat weevil was introduced. This material is particularly desirable as it is absolutely non-inflammable and can be used in sections where Underwriters rules will not permit the use of Carbon Bisulphide.

Can be supplied in 5-, 10- and 55-gallon drums.

THE DOW CHEMICAL CO.

Midland, Mich. 90 West St., New York



Chemicals

ANTIMONY CHLORIDE, anhyd 1000 lb drs.	lb	...	.35
50 lb crocks	lb	.45	.50
Sol'n. 130 lb carboys	lb	.12	.14
Oxide, 500 lb bbls.	lb	.06¼	.06¾
Sulfide, golden 500 lb bbls.	lb	...	.16
336 lb kegs	lb	...	.18
Crimson, 500 lb bbls.	lb	...	.35
336 lb kegs	lb	...	.37
Red, 500 lb bbls.	lb	...	.40
336 lb kegs	lb	...	.41
Tartrolactate, 500 lb bbls.	lb	...	.45
Antipyrine, USP 100 lb cases	lb	2.00	2.05
Apomorphine Hydchlide, ⅛ oz. vls.	oz.	...	16.65
Arecoline Hybromide, 1 oz. vls.	oz	8.50	10.00
Argols, red powd. 350 lb bbls.	lb	.07	.08
Arsenic, metal 220 lb cases	lb	...	.17
Red, 224 lb kegs cases	lb	.12½	.13
White, 550 lb bbls lc/l	lb	...	.08½
110 lb kegs lc/l	lb	...	.08¾
Aspirin, see Acid Acetylsalicylic			
Atropine Alk. USP 1 oz vls.	oz	...	9.00
Sulfate, 5 oz in 1 oz vials	oz	3.50	3.60
BARIUM BINOXIDE, see Barium dioxide			
Carbonate, precip. 800 lb bbls. wks.	ton	75.00	85.00
Imports, bbls. spot	ton	...	63.00
Precip., 200 lb bgs, wks.	ton	70.00	75.00
Chloride, 800 lb bbls. wks.	ton	...	95.00
200 lb bgs. wks.	ton	...	85.00
Import, bbls. spot	ton	85.00	90.00
Dioxide, 780 lb drs.	lb	.18	.20
Import. 500 lb drs.	lb	...	.16
Hydrate, 500 lb bbls.	lb	.05	.06
Iodide, 5 lb bot.	lb	...	5.10
Nitrate, 700 lb casks	lb	.09¾	.10
Import. casks	lb	.07¾	.08
Sulfocyanide 400 lb bbls.	lb	...	.35
Barytes, floated 350 lb bbls.	ton	33.50	35.00
Bay Rum, Porto Rican, genuine			
Denat. salicy acid or tartar emetic 45 gal. bbls.	gal	3.17	3.25
Denat. quinine sulf. 45 gal. bbls.	gal	3.50	3.60
Domestic synthetic, 50 gal. bbls.	gal	1.50	1.60
Benzaldehyde, tech. 945 lb drs. wks.	lb	...	.65
USP, 25 lb cans	lb	1.40	1.50
FFC, 25 lb cans	lb	1.60	1.70
BENZENE, 90% 8000 gal. tanks wks.	gal	...	.27
110 gal. drs. wks.	gal	...	.32
CP Tanks, wks	gal	...	.30
110 gal. drs. wks.	gal	...	.35
Benzidine Base, dry 250 lb bbls.	lb	...	.87
10 bbl. lots	lb	...	.85
Benzidine Sulfate, paste 350 lb bbls.	lb	.70	.72
Benzol, see Benzene			
Benzonaphthol, 5 lb boxes	lb	2.50	2.60
Benzoyl Chloride, 500 lb drs.	lb	...	1.00
Benzyl Acetate, 100 lb cbys.	lb	1.15	1.20
Alcohol, 5 lb bot.	lb	1.10	1.25
Benzoate, 5 lb bot.	lb	1.35	1.75
Chloride, 95% tech. 925 lb drs.	lb	.20	.22
100 lb cbys.	lb	...	.25
Redistil. 100 lb cbys.	lb	...	.35
Formate, 1 lb bot.	lb	3.50	3.75
Berberine Hydchlide, 1 lb bot.	lb	...	22.00
Sulfate, acid or neut. 1 lb bot.	lb	21.00	23.00
BETA-NAPHTHOL, 350 lb bbls wks.	lb	...	.23
Ton lots, wks	lb	.22	.23
Beta-Naphthylamine, tech. 200 lb bbls.	lb	.95	1.00
Sublimed, 200 lb bbls.	lb	...	1.50
Bichloride Mercury, see Mercury Bichloride			
BISMUTH metal, 150 lb cases	lb	...	2.20
Ammon. Citrate, USP 5 lb bxs.	lb	...	5.20
Betanaphtholate, 5 lb bxs.	lb	...	2.70
Citrate, USP 5 lb boxes	lb	...	2.30
Nitrate, 25 lb jars	lb	...	1.50
Oxychloride, 250 bbls.	lb	...	2.65
Phenolsulfonate, 5 lb cans	lb	...	2.15
Salicylate, 250 bbls.	lb	...	1.70
Subbenzoate, 5 lb boxes	lb	...	2.75
Subcarbonate, USP 250 bbls.	lb	...	2.45
X-Ray diag. 1 lb bot.	lb	...	2.80
Subgallate, USP 175 bbls.	lb	...	2.15
Subiodide, 5 lb lots	lb	...	4.10
Bismuth—(continued) Subnitrate, USP 250 bbls.	lb	2.05	2.10
Second Hands, bbls. or less	lb	1.90	2.00
Cones, 1 lb bot.	lb	...	3.15
Subsalicylate, USP 175 bbls.	lb	...	2.45
Tannate, 1 lb bot.	lb	...	2.25
Bismuth Preparations quoted above on basis 25 lb lots. Smaller lots at an advance.			
Blanc Fixe, dry 400 lb bbls. wks.	ton	80.00	85.00
Imported, bbls.	ton	...	...
Paste, 650 lb bbls.	ton	...	40.00
BLEACHING POWDER, 700 lb drs. c/l wks.	100 lb	...	1.75
Contract, c/l wks.	100 lb	...	1.75
F. a. s. c/l.	100 lb	...	...
Imported, spot	100 lb	...	...
Blue Ointment, see Mercury Mass, see Mercury			
Bone Ash, 100 lb kegs	lb	...	.10
Black, 200 lb bbls.	lb	.06	.08
Borax, USP cryst. 400 lb bbls.	lb	.05½	.06
Powdered, USP 300 lb bbls.	lb	.05¾	.06
Kegs, USP 100-150 lb	lb	.06	.06¼
Borneol, 1 lb bot.	lb	...	3.50
Bromide, see potass. bromide, etc.			
Bromine, bot. in 60 lb cs. wks.	lb	.25	.26
Bromobenzene, 600 lb drums	lb	.35	.37
Bromoform, USP 5 lb bot 50 lb cs.	lb	...	1.45
Bromstyrol, 25 lb kegs	lb	...	4.50
Brucine Sulfate, 1 oz. vls. 100 ozs.	oz	.20	.25
Butter of Antimony, see Antimony Chloride			
CADMIUM, metal 25 lb bxs.	lb	...	1.00
Bromide, 50 lb cases jars	lb	.95	1.00
Iodide, 10 lb bot.	lb	...	4.20
CAFFEINE ALK. USP 5 lb cans.	lb	3.75	4.00
Second Hands	lb	3.50	3.60
Hydrochloride, 1 lb bot.	lb	...	8.00
Sulfate, 1 lb bot.	lb	...	5.75
Citrated, 25 lb cans	lb	3.00	3.25
Hydrobromide 1 lb bot.	lb	...	5.25
CALCIUM Acetate, 150 lb bgs, c/l wks.	100 lb	...	2.35
Arsenate, 100 lb bbls. c/l wks.	lb	.09	.10
Bbls. l/l wks.	lb	.11	.13

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78 FRONT ST., NEW YORK CITY

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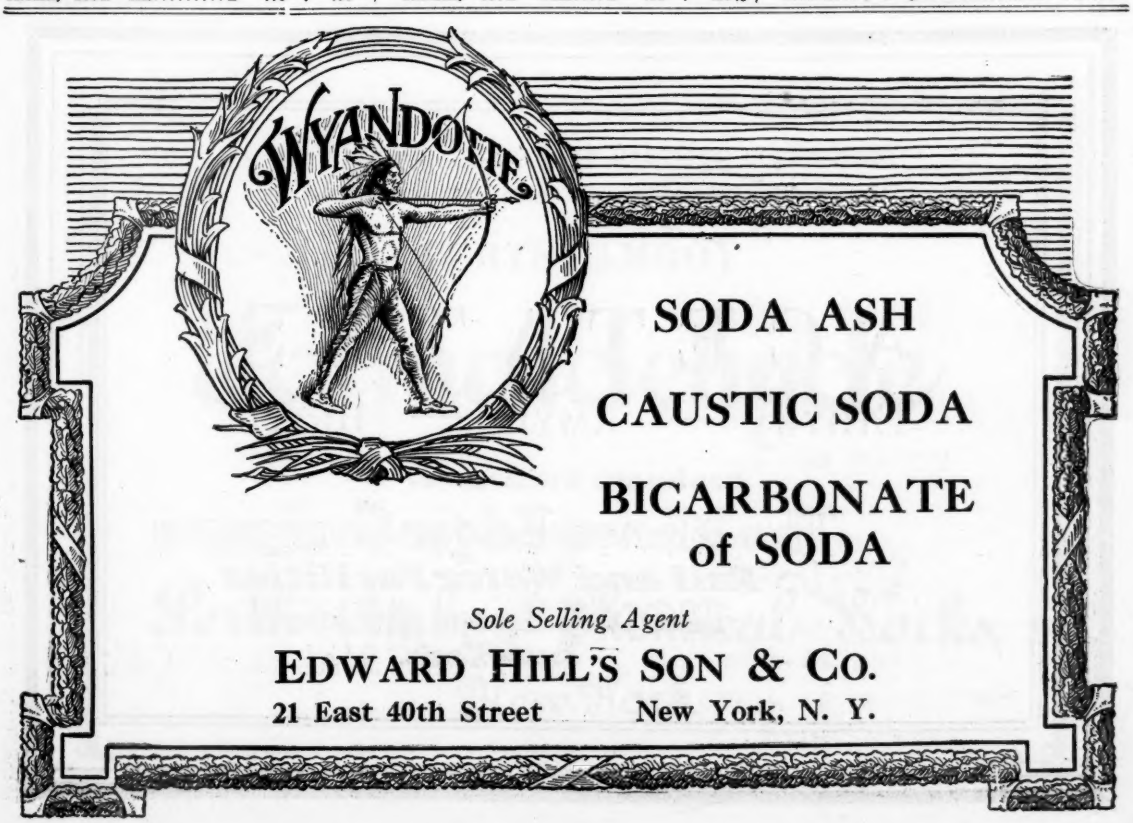
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Charcoal
Alcohol, Ethyl and Denatured
Precipitated Chalk
Whiting

INDUSTRIAL CHEMICAL CO.
200 Fifth Avenue, New York City
Tel: Gramercy 3242

Chemicals

Calcium Carbide, 220 lb dr c/lwks	lb	...	.04½
Drums lc/l wks	lb	...	.05
Carbonate, tech. 100 lb bags c/l	100 lb	1.00	1.10
USP, precip. 175 lb bbls.	lb	...	.04
Chloride, solid, 650 lb drs. c/l f o b NY	ton	...	24.50
Gran., 350 lb drs. c/l f o b NY	ton	...	30.50
Flake 330 lb drs. c/l drs. fob NY	ton	...	30.50
Imp., solid 600 lb drs. spot	ton	...	20.50
Anhyd., 350 lb drs. fob NY	lb	.12	.13
Glycerophosphate, 25 lb cans	lb	...	1.55
Iodide, 5 lb bot	lb	...	4.20
Lactate, tech. 500 lb bbls	lb	...	.13½
Nitrate, 220 lb bbls. c/l NY	ton	...	40.00
Phosphate, precip. 350 lb bbls.	lb	.10	.12
Sulfocarbolate, 100 lb kegs	lb	...	.48
Calomel, see Mercury			
CAMPHOR, Amer. ref. 250 lb bbls.	lb	...	.90
1 lb cakes, 100 lb cs.	lb	...	.91½
1 oz. tab., 1 lb ctns. 100 lb cs.	lb	..	.95
½ oz. tab., 1 lb ctns. 100 lb cs.	lb	...	.96
Jap. ref. 2½ lb slabs, 100 lb cs.	lb	.83	.85
1 oz. tab. 100 lb cs. 1 lb tins	lb	.95	1.00
½ oz. tab. 100 lb cs. 1 lb tins	lb	1.00	1.05
Chinese ref. 2½ lb slabs 100 lb cs.	lb	.81	.82
Crude, 100 lb cs.	lb	.68	.70
Camphor, Monobrom. 100 lb cs.	lb	1.70	1.75
Caramel, 50 gal. bbls.	gal	.60	.62
Carbazol, 250 lb bbls.	lb	.75	.80
Carbon Bisulfide, 500 lb dr. NY.	lb	.06	.06½
Ton Lots, drs, NY.	lb	.06	.06½
Carbon Black, 10 lb bag 10 bag lots	lb	.10½	.18
Carbon Tetrachloride, 1400 lb drs. NY	lb	...	.10
Drums, c/l NY.	lb	.09	.09½
700 lb drs. single NY.	lb	...	.10
Carmine, No. 40 5 lb boxes.	lb	4.40	4.50
Casein, edib. 100 lb keg.	lb	.45	.50
Technical, 200 lb bbls.	lb	.15	.18
Castoreum, 1 lb boxes.	lb	4.00	4.50
Castor Oil, USP 50 gal. bbl.	lb	...	.12
Cases, 80 lb 2 tins.	lb	...	.13
Tech., see Fixed Oils			
Caustic Potash, see potash, caustic			
Soda, see soda, caustic			
Cerium Oxalate, USP 100 lb kgs.	lb	.40	.42
Chalk, drop 175 lb bbls.	lb	.03¼	.03½
Precip. light 175 lb bbls.	lb	.04	.05
Precip. heavy 560 lb csks.	lb	.03½	.04
Charcoal, Bone, see bone black			
Wood, powd. 100 lb bbl.	lb	.04	.05
Willow, powd. 100 lb bbl.	lb	.06	.07
Chloral Hydrate, USP 100 lb drs.	lb	...	.75
25 lb jars	lb	...	.76
Chinoidin, 170 lb cases	lb	.65	.75
Chlorhydrin, Ethylene anhyd, 1000 lb drs.	lb	1.50	1.60
40% soln. 100 lb cbys.	lb	.30	.35
CHLORINE, Liquid 2000 lb cyl. c/l wks.	lb	...	.05
Tank car lots wks.	lb	...	.05
100 lb cyl lc/l wks.	lb	.05½	.07
Chlorobenzene, mono. 1000 lb drs. wks.	lb	.10	.11
Drs. c/l wks.	lb	...	.09
Tank car lots wks.	lb	...	.08
CHLOROFORM, USP 50 lb drs.	lb	...	.25
Second Hands, 650 lb drs.	lb	...	.25
Technical, 650 lb drums.	lb	.22	.23⅛
Chromium Acetate, 20° soln. 400 lb bbls.	lb	.08	.10
Fluoride, crys. 400 lb bbls.	lb	...	...
Soln. 400 lb bbls.	lb	...	...
Sulfate, 400 lb bbls.	lb	.07	.09
Chrysarobin, USP 5 lb cans.	lb	1.70	1.90
Cinchonidin alk., 100 oz. tins.	oz	.70	.75
Sulfate, 100 oz. tins.	oz	...	.50
Cinchonine alk., 100 oz. tins.	oz	.38	.43
Sulfate, 100 oz. tins.	oz	...	.25
Cinnamic Alcohol, see Alcohol Cinnamic			
Cinnamic Aldehyde, 1 lb bot.	lb	3.25	3.75
Citral, 25 lb cans.	lb	3.00	3.50
Citrine Ointment, see Mercury			
Citronellal, 1 lb bot.	lb	1.75	2.00
Citronellol, 1 lb bot.	lb	8.00	10.00
Cobalt metal, 100 lb kegs.	lb	...	3.00
Cobalt Oxide, 500 lb bbls.	lb	...	2.00
10 lb tins 200 lb cases.	lb	...	2.25
COCAINE alk., USP 10 oz. tins.	oz	8.00	10.00
Hydrochloride, USP 25 oz. tins	oz	6.00	7.00
In crystals, granular, powder, or flaky crystals as desired.			
Cocoa Butter, bulk 200 lb bales.	lb	.30	.32
Fingers, cakes, etc. 12 lb bxs.	lb	.35	.36⅛
CODEIN alk., 5 oz. cans 10 oz lots	oz.	...	7.30
Hydrobromide, 10 ozs.	oz	...	5.85
Hydrochloride, 10 ozs.	oz	...	6.55
Nitrate, 10 ozs.	oz	...	6.55
Phosphate, 10 ozs.	oz	...	5.50
Salicylate, 10 ozs.	oz	...	5.50
Sulfate, 10 ozs.	oz	...	5.85
Small Sizes, ⅛ oz. vials, 50c extra, ¼ oz. 25c, extra, singles 7c extra per oz.—25 oz. lots, 10c oz. cheaper than above.			
COD LIVER OIL, Norwegian, 30 gal. bbls.	bbl	21.00	25.00
Newfoundland, 30 gal. bbls.	bbl	19.00	20.00



Chemicals

Colchicine alk., USP 1 oz. vls..oz	...	:	25.00
Salicylate, 1 oz. vials.....oz	...	:	35.00
Collodion, USP 30 lb drums....lb	...	:	.26
Flexible, USP 30 lb drums...lb	...	:	.29
COPPER, metal electrolytic c/l			
NY .....100 lb	14.00	:	14.12½
Lake, c/l NY.....100 lb	14.00	:	14.12½
Casting, c/l NY.....100 lb	...	:	13.62½
Carbonate, 400 lb bbls....lb	...	:	.19
Cyanide, 100 lb drs.....lb	.58	:	.60
Oxide, 1000 lb bbls.....lb	...	:	.15½
Carlots, bbls. .....lb	...	:	.15
Sub-Acetate, verd. 440 lb bbls. lb	.35	:	.37
SULFATE, crys. 450 lb bbls. lc/l			
spot .....100 lb	6.25	:	7.50
Carlots, bbls, delivered100 lb	...	:	5.90
Powdered, 500 lb bbls. lc/l			
spot .....100 lb	6.00	:	6.25
Carlots, bbls, deliv 100 lb	...	:	...
Copperas, bulk c/l wks.....ton	...	:	17.00
400 lb bbls. c/l wks.....ton	...	:	20.00
200 lb bgs. c/l wks.....ton	...	:	18.00
Corn Syrup, 42 deg. 50 gal.			
bbls. .....100 lb	2.52	:	2.77
43 deg. 50 gal. bbls.....100 lb	2.57	:	2.82
Corrosive Sublimate, see Mercury Bichloride			
Cotton Soluble, 100 lb bbls. wet. lb	.40	:	.42
Coumarin, 25 lb tins.....lb	3.50	:	3.75
Second Hands .....lb	3.40	:	3.50
CREAM TARTAR, USP 300 lb			
bbls. .....lb	...	:	.26½
Imp. powd USP 400 lb bbls..lb	.23	:	.23½
Creosote Oil, 50 gal. drs.....gal	.20	:	.22
Carbonate, 1 lb bot. 25 lb...lb	1.60	:	1.70
Creosote Oil, 100 gal. drs.....gal	.20	:	.22
Cresol, USP 400 lb bbls.....lb	.13	:	.16
Cyanamide, bulk c/l wks, Amm unit	...	:	2.25
DIAMINOPHENOL, 100 lb kegs..lb	...	:	3.75
Dianisidine, 100 lb kegs.....lb	4.50	:	4.60
Dichlorobenzene, 1000 lb drs....lb	.06	:	.07½
Diethylaniline, 850 lb drs.....lb	.60	:	.62
Diethyl Phthalate, 25 lb cans..lb	.85	:	.90
Diethyl Sulfate tech. 50gal.drs..lb	.40	:	.45
CP drums .....lb	.50	:	.55
Dimethylaniline, 840 lb drs. wks. lb	.32	:	.33
Drs. c/l wks.....lb	.30	:	.32
Dimethylsulfate, 110 lb drs.....lb	...	:	.50
Dinitrobenzene, 400 lb bbls....lb	.20	:	.25
Dinitrochlorobenzene, 400 lb bbls. lb	.22	:	.24
Dinitronaphthalene, 350 lb bbls. lb	.30	:	.32
Dinitrophenol, 350 lb bbls.....lb	.33	:	.35
Dinitrotoluene, 300 lb bbls.....lb	.20	:	.22
Dionin, see Morphine, Ethyl			
Diphenylamine, 250 lb bbls.....lb	.54	:	.55
Diphenyloxide, 500 lb drums....lb	.85	:	.90
Dover's Powder, USP 5 lb tins...lb	...	:	2.20
Duboisine Sulfate, 1 oz. vls....oz	...	:	60.00
EARTH, Diatomaceous, see Kieselguhr			
Emetine, alk., 15 gr. vls.....ea	...	:	1.00
Hydchlide, USP 1 oz. vls....oz	16.00	:	17.50
15 gr. vials.....ea	.75	:	.80
EPSOM SALT, tech. 300 lb bbls.			
NY .....100 lb	...	:	2.00
Bbls. c/l NY.....100 lb	...	:	1.85
100 lb bgs. c/l NY...100 lb	...	:	1.70
Imp., 112 lb bgs. c/l			
NY .....100 lb	.90	:	1.00
USP, 300 lb bbls, 10 bbls.100 lb	2.50	:	2.75
Imported, 300 lb bbls..100 lb	1.75	:	1.85
Ergotin, Bonjean, 1 lb bot.....lb	...	:	10.00
Eserine alk., 1 oz. vls.....oz	...	:	30.00
Salicylate, USP 1 oz. vls....oz	...	:	18.00
Sulfate, USP VIII, 1 oz. vls..oz	...	:	14.50
ETHER, USP 55 lb drums.....lb	...	:	.14
Anaesthesia, 55 lb drums.....lb	...	:	.17
USP, 1880 55 lb drums.....lb	...	:	.32
Washed, 55 lb drums.....lb	...	:	.31
Motor, 1 lb cans.....lb	...	:	.26
Ether, Nitrous, 1 lb bot.....lb	...	:	.97
Ethyl Benzyl Aniline, 300 lb drs. lb	...	:	1.40
Ethyl Acetate, 99% 50 gal. drs,gal	.93	:	1.05
85-90% Ester, 50 gal. drs.gal	.62	:	.67
Pure, 5 lb bot.....gal	3.25	:	3.50
Benzoate, 5 lb bot.....lb	1.75	:	2.00
Bromide, 115 lb drs.....lb	...	:	.40
Butyrate, 5 lb bot.....lb	2.00	:	2.25
Ethyl—(continued)			
Chloride, 15 lb cyl.....lb	...	:	.50
Cinnamate, 1 lb bot.....lb	5.00	:	5.50
Formate, 5 lb bot.....lb	1.00	:	1.10
Methyl Ketone, 50 gal. drums. lb	.10	:	.12
Morphine, see Morphine, Ethyl			
Valerate, 5 lb bot.....lb	4.50	:	4.75
Ethylene Glycol, drs.....lb	1.00	:	1.25
Eucalyptol, 25 lb cans.....lb	.80	:	.85
Eugenol, 25 lb cans.....lb	3.25	:	3.50
FERRIC CHLORIDE, tech. crys.			
475 lb bbl.....lb	...	:	.10½
USP, crys. 100 lb kegs....lb	...	:	.11
Tech. Sol'n 40° 140 lb cbys. lb	...	:	.06½
48°, 140 lb cbys.....lb	...	:	.08
USP Sol'n 125 lb cbys.....lb	...	:	.06½
Ferrous Chloride, crys. tech.			
475 lb bbls. .....lb	.06	:	.06½
Ferrous Sulfide, 900 lb bbls.100 lb	4.00	:	4.25
Flake White, see lead, white			
Fluorspar, 95% 220 lb bgs. ex			
dock .....ton	...	:	25.00
96% bgs. .....ton	...	:	30.00
98% bgs. .....ton	...	:	35.00
FORMALDEHYDE, USP 400 lb bbls.			
c/l wks .....lb	.08	:	.08½
Carboys, 100 lb lc/l wks....lb	.09	:	.09½
Bbls, 400 lb lc/l wks.....lb	.09	:	.09½
Fuller's Earth, 200 lb bgs. c/l			
mines .....ton	15.00	:	17.00
Imported, 230 lb bags NY....ton	35.00	:	40.00
Fusel Oil, see oil fusel			
G. SALT, paste 350 lb bbls. basis			
100% .....lb	.65	:	.70
Gelatin, USP silver bbl. 100 lb cs. lb	.90	:	1.00..
Gold Label, 100 lb cases.....lb	...	:	...
Geraniol, 50 lb cans.....lb	2.25	:	3.00
Geranyl Acetate, 1 lb bot.....lb	5.25	:	5.50
GLAUBER'S SALT, tech. 200 lb bags			
c/l wks. .....100 lb	...	:	1.10
350 lb bbls. c/l wks.....100 lb	...	:	1.25
Bbls. lc/l wks.....100 lb	...	:	1.50
Imported, bgs. spot.....100 lb	.70	:	.80
USP, 300 lb bbls. dom. sp.100 lb	...	:	1.75

ALPRO

ACETATES

ETHYL — AMYL — BUTYL

The Miner Edgar Company

Rail and Water Facilities

110 William Street

New York

Chemicals

GLYCERIN, C. P. 100 lb drs... lb	.17	:	.17½
Second Hands, drs..... lb	.16¾	:	.17
Cans, 50 lb ..... lb	...	:	.18½
Dynamite, 1000 lb drs..... lb	.16	:	.16¼
Saponification, tanks ..... lb	.12¼	:	.12½
Soap, Lye, tanks..... lb	.11¼	:	.11½
Goa Powder, see chrysarobin			
Graphite, crude 220 lb bags....ton	15.00	:	35.00
Flake, 500 lb bbls..... lb	.06	:	.09
Guaiacol liquid, USP 25 lb cans. lb	2.75	:	3.00
Benzoate, 1 lb bot..... lb	...	:	18.00
Carbonate, 5 lb boxes..... lb	3.25	:	3.75
HAARLEM OIL, Dom. 6 gr. cs.gross	...	:	3.50
Imported, 6 gr. cases.....gross	5.25	:	5.35
Heliotropin, 10 lb bot..... lb	2.25	:	2.50
Hexamethylenetetramine, USP 100 lb drums ..... lb	.70	:	.72½
Rubber Makers, Impalp. Pd. drs. ..... lb	.72½	:	.75
Second Hands, USP..... lb	.67	:	.68
Homatropine Hydrobrom. USP 1 oz. vls. .....oz	...	:	15.00
Hydrastine Alk., USP 5 ozs. ⅛s vls. .....oz	17.00	:	18.00
Hydchlide, USP 5 ozs. ⅛s vls..oz	17.00	:	18.00
Sulfate, 5 ozs. ⅛s vls.....oz	...	:	19.50
Hydrastinine Hydchlide, USP 15 gr. vls. .....oz	...	:	60.00
Hydrazobenzene, 100 lb kegs.... lb	1.30	:	1.35
HYDROGEN PEROXIDE, 25vol.400 lb bbls. ..... lb	...	:	.10
USP Soln. 375 lb bbls..... lb	...	:	.06
USP bot. 4 oz. cases.....gross	7.50	:	7.75
Bot. 8 oz. cases.....gross	11.00	:	11.25
Bot. 16 oz. cases.....gross	18.50	:	18.75
Hydroquinone, 100 lb kegs.... lb	.80	:	.90
Hyoscine Hydrobrom. USP 1 oz. vls. .....oz	17.00	:	17.50
Hyoscamine Alk. Cryst., 1 oz. vls.oz	...	:	21.00
Alkaloid, Amorphous, 1 oz. vls.oz	...	:	60.00
Hydrobromide, USP 1 oz. vls..oz	...	:	50.00
Sulfate, 1 oz. vials.....oz	18.00	:	19.00
INDOL, C. P. 1 oz. bot.....oz	10.00	:	11.00
Iodides, see Potass. Iodide, etc.			
IODINE, crude, 200 lb kegs..... lb	3.90	:	3.95
Resublimed, 10 lb jars..... lb	...	:	4.20
Tincture, USP 50 gal. bbls..gal.	4.10	:	4.25
Iodoform, powd. 10 lb bot..... lb	...	:	5.25
Crystals, 10 lb bot..... lb	...	:	6.25
Ionone, (violet) 1 lb bot..... lb	7.50	:	8.00
Iridium, metal 10oz. lots.....oz	...	:	185.00
Iron, metal by hydrogen 1 lb bot. lb	...	:	.60
IRON & AMM. CITRATE, USP 25 lb cans ..... lb	...	:	.84
Green scales, 25 lb cans.... lb	...	:	.84
Cacodylate, 10 lb bot..... lb	9.00	:	10.00
Citrate, USP VIII 25 lb cans.. lb	...	:	.99
Chloride, see ferric or ferrous			
Hypophosphite, 5 lb cans..... lb	1.50	:	1.60
Syrup, USP VIII..... lb	...	:	.30
Iodide, 1 lb bot..... lb	...	:	3.80
Syrup, USP 5 lb bot..... lb	.65	:	.67
Oxalate, scales 25 lb cans.... lb	.80	:	.82
& Ammon. Oxalate, 25 lb bxs lb	.45	:	.50
& Potassium Oxalate, 25 lb bxs. lb	.47	:	.48
& Sodium Oxalate, 25 lb bxs.. lb	.40	:	.42
Phosphate, USP 25 lb cans.. lb	...	:	.89
Pyrophosphate, USP 25 lb cans ..... lb	...	:	.94
Iso-Eugenol, 1 lb bot..... lb	4.00	:	4.50
JALAP RESIN, lump 5 lb tins.. lb	3.10	:	3.35
Powd., tins ..... lb	3.25	:	3.45
KIESELGUHR, 90 lb bags NY...ton	35.00	:	40.00
LANOLIN, see Adeps Lanae			
LEAD, metal c/l NY.....100 lb	...	:	5.90
Acetate, white crystals 500 lb bbls. wks. ..... lb	.10½	:	.11
100 to 250 lb kgs. wks. lb	.11	:	.11½
White, broken, bbls. wks... lb	.10	:	.10½
White, gran., bbls. wks.... lb	.10¼	:	.10¾
White, powd., bbls. wks.... lb	.11¼	:	.11⅝
Kegs, wks. ..... lb	.11⅝	:	.12¼
Brown, broken, bbls. wks... lb	.09⅛	:	.09⅝
USP, 100 lb kegs..... lb	.13	:	.15
Lead—(continued)			
Arsenate, 100 lb bbls. lc/l wks. lb	.12	:	.13
Bbls. c/l wks..... lb	...	:	.11½
Paste, 600 lb bbls..... lb	.09	:	.10
Iodide, USP VIII 5 lb bot.. lb	...	:	2.95
Nitrate, 500 lb bbls. wks..... lb	...	:	.22
Oxide, lithge. 500 lb bbls. wks. lb	...	:	.08
100 lb kegs wks..... lb	...	:	.12½
Oxide, red 500 lb bbls. wks... lb	...	:	.09
100 lb kegs wks..... lb	...	:	.12½
Peroxide, 100 lb drs..... lb	...	:	.25
White, basic carb. 500 lb bbls. wks. ..... lb	...	:	.07¾
Bbls. c/l wks.....100 lb	...	:	6.28
100 lb kegs wks..... lb	...	:	.12½
White, sulfate 500 lb bbls. wks. lb	...	:	.07¼
Bbls. c/l wks.....100 lb	...	:	6.28
100 lb kegs wks..... lb	...	:	.12½
LIME, Salts, see Calcium Salts			
Hydrate, 200 lb bbls.....100 lb	.75	:	1.00
Sulfur, dry 200 lb drs. NY... lb	.11	:	.12
Drs. c/l NY..... lb	...	:	.10½
38° Soln. 50 gal. bbls. NY.gal	...	:	...
Linalool, 5 lb bot..... lb	4.50	:	5.50
Linalyl Acetate, 1 lb bot..... lb	8.00	:	9.00
Benzoate, 1 lb bot..... lb	13.00	:	14.00
Litharge, see lead oxide			
Lithium Carb. USP 100 lb kgs.. lb	1.40	:	1.50
Citrate, USP 100 lb kegs.... lb	1.60	:	1.70
Lithopone, 400 lb bbls. lc/l wks. lb	...	:	.06½
Bbls. c/l wks..... lb	...	:	.06
Imported, bbls. ..... lb	.05½	:	.05¾
MAGNESITE, crude .....ton	...	:	15.00
Calcined, 500 lb bbls.....ton	...	:	55.00
Magnesium mtl., sticks 100 lb cs. lb	...	:	1.25
Carb. tech. 70 lb bags NY.. lb	.06	:	.06½
75 lb bbls. NY..... lb	...	:	.07½
USP, 60 lb bbls..... lb	.12	:	.13
USP, blocks 100 lb cs. 1, 2, 4 ozs. ..... lb	.25	:	.29
Chloride, fused 575 lb drs. c/l wks. .....ton	...	:	32.00
Flaked, 350 lb drs. wks....ton	...	:	34.00
Imp., fused 900 lb bbls. NY.ton	26.00	:	28.00

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Chemicals

Magnesium—(continued)			
Fluosilicate, crystal s400 lb bbls. wks.	lb	.15	15½
30% soln. 500 lb bbls. wks	lb	.07	.08
Soln. bbls. c/l wks	lb	...	.06
Glycerophosphate, 5 lb bot	lb	...	3.20
Hypophosphite, 5 lb cans	lb	...	1.20
Oxide, USP light 100 lb bbls.	lb	...	.53
USP, heavy 250 lb bbls.	lb	...	.40
Peroxide, 5 lb cans	lb	...	2.15
Perborate, 1 lb tins	lb	...	2.50
Salicylate, 100 lb kegs	lb	...	.62
Sulfate, see Epsom Salts			
Manganese Chloride, 600 lb csk. NY	lb	.09½	.10½
Borate, 200 lb bbls.	lb	...	.18
100 lb kegs	lb	...	.19
Dioxide, 80-84% 900 lb bbls. NY	ton	80.00	85.00
85-90%, 900 lb bbls. NY	ton	85.00	90.00
Hydrated, precip. 100 lb kgs.	lb	.32	.35
Glycerophosphate, 1 lb bot.	lb	...	2.90
Hypophos. USP VIII 5 lb cans.	lb	...	1.85
Iodide, 1 lb bot.	lb	...	6.25
Ore, bulk NY	unit	...	.30
Sulfate, 600 lb casks NY.	lb	.10	.11
MENTHOL, USP 60 lb cases	lb	...	6.25
Less cases, 5 lb tins	lb	6.50	6.75
MERCURY, metal 75 lb flask	flask	62.00	63.00
Less Flasks, 5 lb jugs	lb	.90	1.00
Bichloride, cryst. 25 lb bxs.	lb	...	.96
Gran. powd. 200 lb kegs.	lb	...	.81
Bisulfate, 25 lb boxes	lb	...	.61
Blue Mass, 25 lb boxes	lb	...	.56
Powdered, 25 lb boxes	lb	...	.58
Blue Ointment, USP 25 lb cans 50%	lb	...	.72
USP, dilute 25 lb cans 30%.	lb	...	.56
33 1/3% Mercury	lb	...	.59
Citrine Ointment, 25 lb jars.	lb	...	.48
Iodide, green 25 lb jars	lb	...	3.41
Red, USP 25 lb jars	lb	...	3.51
Yellow, USP VIII 25 lb jars.	lb	...	3.41
Mercury—(continued)			
Red Precip. USP 25 lb bxs.	lb	...	1.10
Powder, USP 25 lb bxs.	lb	...	1.20
White Precip. USP 25 lb bxs.	lb	...	1.24
Powder, USP 25 lb bxs.	lb	...	1.29
With chalk, USP 25 lb bxs.	lb	...	.56
Meta-Nitroaniline, 300 lb bbls.	lb	...	.75
Meta-Nitro-para-Toulidine, 300 lb bbls.	lb	2.25	2.30
Meta-Phenylenediamine, 300 lb bbls.	lb	1.50	1.60
Meta-Toluylenediamine, 300 lb bbls.	lb	.95	1.00
Methyl Acetone, 700 lb drums.	gal	.50	55
Anthranilate, 1 lb bot.	lb	4.00	4.50
Chloride, 90 lb cyl.	lb	...	.50
Cinnamate, 1 lb bot.	lb	5.00	5.75
Paracresol, 1 lb bot.	lb	8.00	9.00
Salicylate, USP 50 lb cases	lb	...	.41
500 lb drums	lb	...	.39
Second Hands, cases	lb	.38	.41
Methylene Blue, tech. 100 lb kgs.	lb	1.75	2.00
USP, medicinal 5 lb cans.	lb	3.00	3.50
Michler's Ketone, 225 lb bbls.	lb	...	3.00
Milk, powd. 150 lb bbls.	lb	.14	.15
Milk Sugar, see sugar of milk			
Mineral Oil, see oil mineral			
Monochlorobenzene, see chlorobenzene			
Monoethylaniline, 900 lb drs.	lb	1.00	1.05
MORPHINE Sulfate, USP 5 oz. tins 10 oz.	oz.	...	5.35
Acetate, 5 oz. tins 10 oz. lots.	oz	...	5.35
Hydrobromide, 5 oz tins 10 oz. lots	oz	...	5.35
Hydchlide, 5 oz. tins 10 oz. lots	oz	...	5.35
Diacetyl Alk., ⅛ oz. vls. 10 oz.	oz	...	8.95
Hydchlide, ⅛ oz. vls. 10 oz.	oz	...	8.10
Ethyl Hydchlide, ⅛ oz. vls. 10 oz.	oz	...	9.45
Small Sizes: ⅛ oz. vials, 50c extra; ¼s 25c extra; single oz. vls., 7c extra, over price for 5 oz. tins, 25 oz. lots in 5 oz. tins, 10c oz. lower than above schedule.			
Musk Ambrette, 1 lb cans	lb	12.00	14.00
Ketone, 1 lb cans	lb	9.00	10.00
Xylene, 5 lb cans	lb	2.25	2.75
NAPHTHA, Solvent, 110 gal. drs. wks.	gal	...	.32
8000 gal. tank car wks.	gal	...	.27
NAPHTHALENE, Flake, 175 lb bbls. wks.	lb	.07½	.08
Bbls. c/l wks.	lb	...	.07
Bbls., second hands NY.	lb	.06½	.07½
Balls, 250 lb bbls. wks.	lb	.08½	.09
Bbls. c/l wks.	lb	...	.08
Bbls Second Hands, NY.	lb	.07½	.08
Nerolin, 1 lb tins	lb	2.00	2.50
Nickel Metal, electrolytic 100 lb kegs	lb	...	.36
Shot. 100 lb kegs	lb	...	.37
Salt, single 400 lb bbls. NY.	lb	.08	.09
Double, 400 lb bbls. NY.	lb	.08	.09
Oxide, 100 lb kegs NY.	lb	.40	.42
Nitre Cake, bulk wks.	ton	...	6.00
500 lb bbls	ton	...	7.50
Nitrobenzene, crude 1000 lb drs. wks.	lb	.09	.10
Redistilled, 1000 lb drs. wks.	lb	.10	.11
Nitronaphthalene, 550 lb bbls.	lb	.20	.22
Nitrotoluene, mixed 1000 lb drs. wks.	lb	.14	.16
OIL MINERAL, wh. 50 gal. bbls.	gal	.75	1.25
Oil Mirbane, see nitrobenzene			
Opium, see crude drugs			
Orange Mineral, 800 lb casks NY.	lb	...	.13¾
500 lb bbls. NY.	lb	...	.14
Ortho-Aminophenol, 50 lb kegs.	lb	2.50	2.60
Ortho-Anisidine, 100 lb drs.	lb	2.00	2.10
Ortho-Dichlorobenzene, 1000 lb drs. wks.	lb	.15	.17
Ortho-Nitrochlorobenzene, 1200 lb drs. wks.	lb	.32	.35
Ortho-Nitrophenol, 350 lb bbls.	lb	.75	.77
Ortho-Nitrotoluene, 1000 lb drs. wks.	lb	.16	.18
Oxgall, USP 5 lb bot.	lb	...	1.50

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Chemicals

PALLADIUM, metal 10 oz. lots oz	51.00	:	53.00
Pancreatin, USP 5 lb bot.	lb	1.50	: 1.60
Papain, 1 lb bot.	lb	2.25	: 2.50
Paraffin, ref'd. 200 lb cs. slabs			
120-125 Deg. M. P.	lb	.03¼	: .03½
125-130 Deg. M. P.	lb	.04	: .04½
130-135 Deg. M. P.	lb	.04	: .04¾
135-140 Deg. M. P.	lb	.05	: .06¼
Para-Aminoacetanilid, 100 lb kegs	lb	1.25	: 1.35
Para-Aminophenol, 100 lb kegs.	lb	1.25	: 1.35
Hydrochloride, 100 lb kegs.	lb	1.35	: 1.45
Para-Anisidine, 100 lb kgs.	lb	3.00	: 3.25
Technical, kegs	lb	1.65	: 1.75
Para-Dichlorobenzene, 270 lb bbls. wks.	lb	.17	: .20
Paraldehyde, 100 gal drs.	lb	.21	: .23
Paraformaldehyde, USP 100 lb cs.	lb	.40	: .45
Para Nitroacetanilid, 300 lb bbls.	lb	.55	: .60
PARA-NITROANILINE, 300 lb bbls. wks.	lb	.77	: .78
Ten lots, bbls. wks.	lb	.75	: .76
Para-Nitrochlorobenzene, 1200 lb drs. wks.	lb	.25	: .27
Para-Nitro-ortho-Toluidine, 300 lb bbls.	lb	2.75	: 2.85
Para-Nitrophenol, 185 lb bbls.	lb	.75	: .77
Para-Nitrosodimethylaniline, 120 lb bbls.	lb	...	: ...
Para-Nitrotoluene, 350 lb bbls.	lb	.60	: .75
Para-oxy-Benzaldehyde, 100 lb kegs	lb	1.50	: 1.60
Para-Phenetidin, 500 lb drs.	lb	1.35	: 1.40
Para-Phenylenediamine, 350 lb bbls.	lb	1.50	: 1.60
Para-Toluene-Sulfonamide, 175 lb bbls.	lb	.40	: .42
Para-Toluene-Sulfonchloride, 410 lb bbls. wks.	lb	.11	: .14
Para-Toluidine, 350 lb bbls. wks.	lb	1.00	: 1.14
Paris Green, basis, 500 lb kegs.	lb	.18	: .20
Paris White, see whiting, French			
Pepsin, USP 5 lb bot.	lb	2.50	: 2.75
PETROLATUM, green 300 lb bbls.	lb	.02¾	: .03
Dark Amber, 300 lb bbls.	lb	.04	: .04¼
Light Amber, 300 lb bbls.	lb	.04½	: .05
Cream White, USP 300 lb bbls.	lb	.07	: .07½
Lily White, USP 300 lb bbls.	lb	.09	: .09½
Snow White, USP 300 lb bbls.	lb	.12½	: .13
PHENOL, see also acid carbolic			
Open market, 950 lb drs.	lb	.22	: .24
475 lb drs.	lb	...	: ...
Natural 950 lb drs. wks.	lb	...	: .18
475 lb drs. wks.	lb	...	: .18
Government Surplus, 950 lb drs. ex store	lb	...	: ...
Drs. c/l ex-store	lb	...	: ...
475 lb drums, ex-store	lb	...	: ...
Phenolphthalein, USP 100 lb drs.	lb	1.40	: 1.50
5 lb cans, 100 lb lots	lb	1.50	: 1.60
Phenylacetaldehyde, 1 lb bot.	lb	7.50	: 9.00
Phenylacetic Acid, 1 lb bot.	lb	2.50	: 3.00
Phenyl-Alpha-Naphthylamine 100 lb kegs	lb	...	: ...
Phenylethylalcohol, 1 lb bot.	lb	4.00	: 5.00
Phosgene, cylinders wks.	lb	.60	: .65
Phosphorus Oxychloride, 175 lb cyl.	lb	.30	: .35
Phosphorus, red 110 lb cs. wks.	lb	...	: .50
Imported, 112 lb cases	lb	.25	: .27
Phosphorus Sesquisulfide, 105 lb cs. wks.	lb	...	: .42½
Phosphorus, yellow 110 lb cs. wks.	lb	.25	: .35
Imported, 112 lb cases	lb	...	: .28
Phosphorus Trichloride, 175 lb cyl wks.	lb	.30	: .35
Phthalic Anhydride, 175 lb bbls.	lb	.35	: .37
Pilocarpine Hydchilide, USP 1 oz. vls.	oz.	7.00	: 7.25
Nitrate, 1 oz, vls. 25 oz.	oz	7.00	: 7.25
Alkaloid, 15 gr. vls.	ea	...	: 1.25
Piperazine Hydrate, 1 lb bot.	lb	...	: 16.00
Pitch, Coal-Tar wks.	ton	30.00	: 33.00
Plaster Paris, tech. 230 lb bbls.	bbl	4.25	: 4.40
True Dental, bbls.	bbl	4.35	: 4.50
Platinum, metal soft 10 oz. lots.	oz	...	: 36.00
Podophyllin, 5 lb bot.	lb	3.85	: 4.25
POTASH, CAUSTIC, solid 88-92% 700 lb drs. wks.	lb	.09	: .10
Drs. c/l wks.	lb	...	: .08
Imp., 88-92% 700 lb drs. NY.	lb	.05½	: .06
USP, by alcohol 5 lb cans.	lb	...	: .45
USP, purified 10 lb cans 120 lb cases	lb	.32	: .34
POTASSIUM Acetate, USP 100 lb kegs	lb	.32	: .35
Bicarbonate, crys. 220 lb bbls.	lb	.07½	: .10
Bichromate, crys. 900 lb casks wks.	lb	.09¾	: .10
Powd., 900 lb casks wks.	lb	.13	: .13½
Binoxolate, 300 lb bbls.	lb	.34	: .38
Bisulfate, C.P. 5 lb cans.	lb	...	: .30
100 lb kegs	lb	...	: .22
BROMIDE, USP cryst. 450 lb bbls.	lb	...	: .22
Granular, 300 lb bbls.	lb	...	: .22
Cases, 100 lb	lb	...	: .23
Imported, USP 220 lb cs.	lb	.12	: .13
Cases, 112 lb	lb	.13	: .14
CARBONATE, 80-85% calc. 800 lb cks.	lb	.04¾	: .05
80-85%, hydrated, 800 lb. cks.	lb	.06¼	: .06½
90-95% casks	lb	.05½	: .06
96-98% casks	lb	...	: .06½
USP, 100 lb kegs	lb	.09	: .10
Chlorate, crys. 112 lb kgs. NY.	lb	.08	: .10
Imp. 112 lb kegs NY.	lb	.06½	: .07
Powd., 112 lb kegs NY.	lb	.08	: .10
Imp. kegs NY.	lb	.06	: .06¾
Pyrotechnic, fine powd. NY.	lb	.07	: .07½
USP, fine crys. 110 lb kegs NY	lb	.08	: .09
Citrate, USP 10 lb cans.	lb	...	: .65
Glycerophosphate, 75% Soln. 5 lb cans	lb	...	: 1.65

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Dark Commercial, Light Refined
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Alums

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Lithopone, Pigments and Heavy Chemicals Division
3500 Gray's Ferry Road, Philadelphia, Pa.

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THE Selden BRAND

PHTHALIC ANHYDRIDE

Pure Needle Crystals

MADE BY AIR OXIDATION PROCESS

HIGHEST DEGREE OF PURITY

NO VARIATION IN QUALITY

The Selden Co.

PITTSBURGH, PENN., U. S. A.

Specifications on Request

Chemicals

Potassium—(continued)			
Guaiacol Sulfonate, 5 lb cans, 10 lb	lb	1.50	1.75
Hypophosphite, 10 lb cans	lb	...	.85
Iodide, USP, 100 lb cases	lb	3.30	3.35
Second Hands, cases	lb	3.20	3.25
Lactophosphate, 4oz bot	oz	...	.90
Metabisulfite, 300 lb bbls	lb	...	.23
Imp., 300 lb bbls	lb	.12	.14
Muriate, 80%, 200 lb bags, NY K_2O unit		.62½	.65
Nitrate, see Saltpetre			
Oxalate, neutral, 100 lb kegs	lb	...	.36
Perchlorate, 112 lb kegs	lb	.12	.14
Permangan, USP crys, 112 lb drs	lb	.14½	.15½
USP small cry, 112 lb drms	lb	.14	.14½
Prussiate, red, 350 lb bbls	lb	...	.90
500 lb casks	lb	...	.88
Prussiate, yellow, 500 lb casks	lb	.33	.35
Salicylate, 25 lb cans	lb	...	.75
Sulfate, 200 lb bags, NY K_2O unit		...	1.00
USP, VIII, 100 lb kegs	lb	.18	.20
Sulfocyanide, CP 25 lb jars	lb	...	.75
Tartrate, neutral, 25 lb cans	lb	...	.60
Titanium Oxalate, 200 lb bbls. freight allowed	lb	...	.35
Pumice Stone, lump, 250 lb bbls	lb	.04	.06
Powdered, 350 lb bbls	lb	.02½	.03½
Pyridine, 50gal drums	gal	1.50	1.75
QUICKSILVER, see Mercury			
Quinidine Alk, 100oz tins	oz	.70	.75
Sulfate, 100oz tins	oz	.50	.52
QUININE SULFATE, USP,			
American, 100oz tins	oz	...	.50
1oz tins, 100oz lots	oz	...	.57
Dutch, 100oz tins	oz	...	.50
Java, 100oz tins	oz	...	.50
Japanese, 100oz tins	oz	...	.50
QUININE ALK., USP, 100oz tins	oz	...	.67
Acetate	oz.	...	.88
Arsenate	oz.	...	.88
Benzoate	oz	...	.88
Bisulfate, USP	oz	...	.50
Citrate	oz	...	.62
Dihydchlide., USP	oz	...	.66

Quinine—(continued)			
Dihybromide	oz.	...	.66
Dicarbonate, 10oz tins	oz	...	2.50
Ethyl Carbonate, 10oz tins	oz	...	1.10
Ferrocyanide	oz	...	.88
Formate	oz	...	.85
Glycerophosphate	oz	...	.88
Hydriodide	oz	...	.88
Hydrobromide, USP	oz	...	.62
Hydrochloride, USP	oz	...	.62
Hydrochlorsulfate	oz.	...	.66
Hydchlide & Urea, USP	oz	...	.88
Hypophosphite	oz	...	.83
Lactate	oz	...	.78
Phenolsulfonate	oz	...	.88
Phosphate	oz	...	.74
Salicylate, USP	oz	...	.63
Tannate, USP	oz	...	.45
Tartrate	oz	...	.88
Valerate	oz	...	.89
Small Sizes: 1oz vials or cans, 50oz. lots, 5c oz extra; 5oz cans, 50oz lots 3c oz extra; 25oz cans 50oz lots, 2c oz extra; single 1oz vials or cans, 5c extra. All minor quinine salts sold and quoted basis 100oz lots in 100oz cans. Sulfate and bisulfate sold basis 100oz lots in 100oz cans. Smaller orders or containers extra as above schedule.			
R SALT, 250 lb bbls wks	lb	.50	.52
Red Lead, see lead oxide			
Red Precipitate, see mercury.			
Resorcin, see resorcinol.			
Resorcinol tech. 100 lb kegs	lb	1.50	1.55
USP, 25 lb cans	lb	2.00	2.10
Rochelle Salt, USP, 225 lb bbls	lb	...	.21
Imp. USP, 300 lb bbls	lb	.17	.18
Rosewater, triple, 5gal demis	gal	1.50	1.60
SACCHARIN, USP, 1 lb cans, 25 lb	lb	1.90	2.00
Soluble, USP, 1 lb cans, 25 lb	lb	1.90	2.00
Second Hands, 1 lb cans, 25 lb	lb	1.85	2.00

Safrol, 60 lb cans	lb	.55	.60
Sal Ammoniac, see Ammon. Chloride			
Salicin, USP, 1 lb cartons, 25 lb	lb	3.75	4.00
Salol, USP, 100 lb drums	lb	...	.80
Salt, Common, see sodium chloride.			
Salt Cake, glassmakers' bulk, c/l wks	ton	20.00	21.00
SALTPETRE, gran., 500 lb bbls wks	lb	.07½	.08¼
Bbls c/l wks	lb	...	.06¾
Imported, 500 lb bbls	lb	.06¼	.06½
Santonin USP. 1 lb bot	lb	167.00	170.00
Powd. 1 lb bot	lb	168.50	171.50
Saponin, ex Quillaja, 5 lb tins	lb	...	1.55
Schaeffer's Salt, 250 lb bbls wks	lb	.60	.65
Scopolamine, see hyoscine.			
Seidlitz Mixture, 225 lb bbls	lb	...	.17
SILVER, metal, American	oz	...	.99%
Foreign	oz	...	.70
Colloidal, 16oz bot	oz	...	1.60
Nitrate, USP, 200oz bot	oz	.47½	.48
Nucleinate 16oz bot	oz	.40	.45
Proteinate, 16oz bot	oz	.42	.45
Soap, Castile, 40 lb bxs	lb	.20	.25
Powd. USP, 250 lb bbls	lb	.28	.29
Green, USP, 150 lb kegs	lb	.08	.08½
Prices on soda alkalies are based on actual percentages and not N. Y. & L. test.			
SODA ASH, 58% light bgs resale NY flat	100 lb	1.80	2.10
Contract, Basis 48% bags c/l wks	100 lb	...	1.20
Prompt and spot, Basis 48% bags c/l wks	100 lb	1.25	1.30
Soda Ash, 58% dense, bags resale NY flat	100 lb	1.90	2.00
Contract, Basis 48% bags c/l wks	100 lb	...	1.25
Prmpt. and spot, Basis 48% bags c/l wks	100 lb	1.30	1.35

The Name Associated with "Roche"

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Fine Chemicals and Alkaloids of Rare Quality

Aconitine and Salts
Amidopyrine
Antipyrine
Apomorphine Hydrochloride
Arecoline Hydrobromide
Atropine and Salts
Berberine and Salts
Brucine and Salts
Caffeine and Salts
Cocaine and Salts
Codeine and Salts
Colchicine Alkaloid, U.S.P.
Colchicine Salicylate
Creosote, U. S. P.
Creosote Carbonate
Cumarin
Diacetylmorphine Alkaloid and Hydrochloride
Digitalin Pure
Duboisine Sulphate
Emetine and Salts
Eserine and Salts
Guaiacol Liquid

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Homatropine and Salts
Hydrastine and Salts
Hydrastinine Hydrochloride
Hyoscine Hydrobromide
Hyoscyamine and Salts
Morphine and Salts
Phenolphthalein
Pilocarpine and Salts
Potassium Guaiacol Sulphonate "Alta" Brand
Salicin
Saponin Purified
Scarlet Red Medicinal Genuine "Biebrich"
Silver Proteinate
Sodium Cacodylate
Sparteine Sulphate
Strophanthin
Strychnine and Salts
Theobromine and Salts
Veratrine and Salts
Yohimbin Hydrochloride

THE HOFFMANN-LA ROCHE CHEMICAL WORKS NEW YORK

Chemicals

SODA, CAUSTIC, 76% solid, resale, NY flat	100 lb	3.60	3.75
Contract basis 60% c/l wks	100 lb	...	2.50
Pmpt and spot, Basis 60% c/l wks	100 lb	2.57½	2.60
Contract 60% low grade c/l wks flat	100 lb	...	2.65
Ground & flake, 76% pmpt and spot, wks c/l drs	100 lb	...	3.72½
Contract, 76% drums, c/l wks flat	100 lb	...	3.65
USP, stick, 5 lb cans	lb	.16	.18
Pure, stick, by alcohol	lb	.28	.30
SODIUM ACETATE, crys 450 lb bbls wks	lb	.06	.07
Ton lots, bbls wks	lb	.05½	.06½
Aluminum Sulfate, see alum soda.			
Benzoate, USP, 250 lb bbls	lb	.50	.60
Bicarbonate, 450 lb bbls	100 lb	...	2.10
Bbbls c/l	100 lb	...	1.80
112 lb kegs	100 lb	...	2.25
Bichromate, 600 lb casks wks	lb	.07	.07½
Casks, c/l wks	lb	.06¾	.07
Bisulfite, dry powder, 500 lb bbls, wks	lb	.04	.04¾
Solution, 32-40°, 500 lb bbls wks	100 lb	1.35	2.00
Bromide, USP, Cryst 500 lb bbls	lb	...	.19
Cases, 100 lb	lb	...	.20
Imp. USP, 112 lb cs	lb	.13	.14
Cacodylate, USP, 5 lb bot, 25 lb	lb	...	4.60
Carbonate, sal soda, 350 lb bbls wks	100 lb	1.75	1.90
Ton lots, wks	100 lb	...	1.65
USP monohyd, 100 lb keg	lb	...	.15
Pure photographic, 100 lb keg	lb	...	.20
Chlorate, 112 lb kegs, wks	lb	...	.06¾
Imported, 112 lb kegs	lb	.06	.06½
Sodium—(continued) Chloride, tech 200 lb bags	ton	12.00	15.00
C. P. 300 lb bbls	lb	.05	.06
Citrate, USP, IX, 100 lb kegs	lb	...	.73
USP, VIII, 100 lb kegs	lb	...	.60
Cyanide, 96-98%, 100 lb cases NY	lb	.24	.25
Ton lots, NY	lb	...	.23
73-76%, 100 lb cases, NY	lb	.22	.23
Imp. 128%, 200 lb cases	lb	...	.22
120%, cases	lb	.19	.20
Fluoride, 350 lb bbls, NY	lb	.09¼	.10
Glycerophos, USP, crys 25 lb cans	lb	1.70	1.75
Solution, USP, 50 lb cbys	lb	1.15	1.20
Hydrosulfite, 500 lb casks, NY	lb	.30	.32
Hydroxide, see Soda Caustic			
Hypophosphite, USP, 25 lb cans	lb	...	.75
HYPOSULFITE, crys., 375 lb bbls wks	100 lb	3.20	3.25
Bbls c/l wks	100 lb	...	3.10
100 lb kegs wks	100 lb	3.35	3.50
Granulated, bbls wks	100 lb	3.80	3.85
Bbls c/l wks	100 lb	...	3.70
Kegs wks	100 lb	3.95	4.10
Iodide, USP, 25 lb jars	lb	3.80	3.85
Metanilate, 150 lb bbls	lb	.80	.82
Naphthionate, 300 lb bbls	lb	.60	.62
Nitrate, crude, 95%, 200 lb bgs c/l NY	100 lb	2.55	2.60
Futures, NY	100 lb	2.25	2.35
Double Refined, 400 lb bbls wks	lb	.04½	.04¾
Nitrite, 500 lb bbls wks	lb	...	.09
Bbls spot, makers	lb	...	.09½
Imp, 650 lb casks	lb	.08¼	.09
Ortho-Chloro-para-Toluene Sulfonate, 175 lb bbls wks	lb	.25	.27
Oxalate, neutral, 100 lb kegs	lb	.28	.30
Perborate, 275 lb bbls	lb	...	.25
Imp, 225 lb drs	lb	.19	.20
Peroxide, 200 lb cases	lb	.25	.27
Sodium—(continued) Phosphate, di-sodium, tech 550 lb bbls	lb	.03½	.04½
USP, gran, 275 bbls	lb	.07	.07½
USP, recrys 275 bbls	lb	.13	.14
Mono-sodium, 100 lb kegs	lb	.25	.27
Tri-sodium tech 550 lb bbls	lb	.05	.05½
Picramate, 100 lb keps	lb	.55	.57
Para-Toluene Sulfonate, 175 lb bbls	lb	.08	.09
PRUSSIATE, yellow, 450 lb csks	lb	.22	.22½
Pyrophosphate, 100 lb kegs	lb	...	.14
Salicylate, 100 lb kegs	lb	...	.36
Second Hands, USP, kegs	lb	.34	.36
Silicate, 60° drs wks	100 lb	3.00	3.50
40°, 150 lb cbys wks	700 lb	1.50	1.75
600 lb drs wks	100 lb	.95	1.20
Silicofluoride, 450 lb bbls NY	lb	.08	.08½
Sulphate, see Glauber's Salt.			
Sulfide, 60% solid, 650 lb drs wks	lb	.04	.04½
Drs, c/l wks	lb	...	.03¾
Imp, 700 lb drs NY	lb	.03¾	.04
60% broken, 650 lb drs wks	lb	.05	.05¼
Imp, 500 lb drs NY	lb	.04¼	.04½
30% crys, 400 lb bbls wks	lb	.02½	.03
Sulfite, crys, 400 lb bbls wks	lb	03½	.03¾
Dessicated, 400 lb bbls	lb	.09½	.10
Sulfocarbolate, USP, 100 lb kegs	lb	.25	.30
Sulfocyanide, 400 lb bbls	lb	.45	.47
Tungstate, crys 100 lb kegs	lb	...	.55
Dessicated, kegs	lb	...	.65
Solvent Naptha, see Naphtha.			
Spartein Sulfate, USP, 16oz bot	oz	.60	.70
Starch, rice, 140 lb bags	lb	.06	.08
STRONTIUM Bromide, USP, 100 lb kegs	lb	...	.29
Carb. 600 lb bbls. wks	lb	...	.07
100 lb kegs wks	lb	...	.08
Iodide, USP, 25 lb jars	lb	...	3.50
Nitrate, 600 lb bbls. wks	lb	.11	.11½
Imp, bbls NY	lb	.09¾	.10
Salicylate, USP, 100 lb kegs	lb	.12	.13

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CAUSTICIZED ASH

CAUSTIC SODA
MODIFIED SODA

Chemicals

STRYCHNINE Alkaloid, USP, crys 100oz tins	oz	...	1.05
Alk, powd, USP	oz	...	.95
Acetate	oz	...	.95
Glycerophosphate, USP	oz	...	.95
Hydrobromide	oz	...	.95
Hydrochloride	oz	...	.95
Hypophosphite	oz	...	1.05
Nitrate, USP	oz	...	.95
Phosphate	oz	...	.95
Sulfate, USP, crys powd	oz	...	.76
Saccharinate	oz	...	2.05
Strychnine preparations quoted bases 100oz lots in 100oz tins. Small Sizes; ⅛oz vials, 50c extra; ¼oz vials, 25c extra; single ounce vials, 7c extra.			
Sugar Milk, USP, 200lb bbls	lb	...	.19
Second Hands, USP, bbls	lb	.20	.21
Sulfonal, see Sulfonmethane.			
Sulfonmethane, USP, 5lb bxs	lb	...	4.50
Sulfonethylmethane USP, bxs, 5lb	lb	...	5.50
SULFUR, crude, bulk, c/1 NY	ton	...	18.00
Brimstone, 250lb bgs, c/l 100lb		...	1.75
Less c/1 bags NY	100lb	1.85	2.10
Roll, 500lb bbls c/1 NY	100lb	...	2.15
Less c/1 bags NY	100lb	2.35	2.60
Flour, Heavy, 290lb bbls, 100lb		2.50	3.05
Light, 100%, 260lb bbls, 100lb		2.60	3.15
Rubbermakers 100%, 240lb bbls NY	100lb	2.50	3.15
Commercial, 99%, 150lb bgs NY	100lb	1.35	1.65
For Dusting, 99%, 100lb bgs NY	100lb	2.00	2.50
Flowers, 100%, 240lb bbls NY	100lb	3.00	3.55
Precipitated, 125lb bbls NY	lb	.18	.19
Lac, 125lb bbls NY	lb	.10	.11
Sulfur Chloride, red, 700lb drs wks	lb	...	.05½
150lb cbys wks	lb	...	.06
Yellow, 700lb cbys wks	lb	...	.05
150lb cbys wks	lb	...	.05¼
Sulfur Dioxide, 100lb cyl	lb	.08	.08½
Sulfuric Ether, see Ether.			
Sulfuryl Chloride, 600lb drs	lb	...	.70
TALC, Italian, 220lb bags NY	ton	30.00	40.00
French, 220lb bgs NY	ton	20.00	30.00
Dom, crude, 100lb bags NY	ton	15.00	18.00
Refined, 100lb bags NY	ton	20.00	30.00
Tartar Emetic, tech, 300lb bbls	lb	.29	.29½
USP, 300lb bbls	lb	.36	.37
Terpin Hydrate, USP, 100lb kegs	lb	.63	.65
Terpineol, CP 1000lb drums	lb	.50	.60
Cans, 50lb	lb	.55	.60
Imported, cans, 25lb	lb	.70	.75
erpenyl Acetate, 25lb cans	lb	1.65	1.75
Terra Alba, 300lb bbls	lb	.02	.02½
Theobromine Alk, 5lb cans	lb	5.50	6.00
Thiocarbanilid, 170lb bbls	lb	.35	.37
Thymol, USP, 10lb cans	lb	4.25	4.50
Iodide, 5lb boxes	lb	7.75	8.00
TIN, Metal Straits, NY 100lb		31.87½	32.00
American standard, NY 100lb		31.75	32.00
99% American, NY 100lb		...	31.25
C.P. mossy, 25lb bxs NY	lb	...	.91
Bichloride, 50% soln 100lb bbls wks	lb	.10¼	.10½
Crystals, 500lb bbls wks	lb	...	.29
100lb kegs wks	lb	...	.29½
Oxide, 400lb bbls wks	lb	...	.38
100lb kegs wks	lb	...	.39
Tetrachloride, 1000lb drs wks	lb	.21½	.22
olidine, 350lb bbls	lb	1.15	1.20
Sulfate, 350lb bbls	lb	...	1.00
Toluene, 8000gal tank cars, wks	gal	...	.30
110gal drs wks	gal	...	.35
Toluidine, Mixed, 900lb drs wks	lb	.30	.32
Tribromphenol, 100lb cases	lb	...	.85
Trional, see Sulfonethylmethane.			
Triphenyl Phosphate, 450lb bbls	lb	...	.45
Tripoli, 500lb bbls 100lb		...	3.00
Tungsten Ore, bulk, Wolframite, NY WO_3 unit		3.00	3.25
Bulk, Scheelite, NY WO_3 unit		...	...
UREA, pharm 112lb cases	lb	...	.40
VANILLIN, USP, 400oz cans	oz	...	.45
Cans, 16ozs	oz	...	.47
Second Hands, cans	oz	.43	.47
Veratrine Sulfate, 1oz vials	oz	...	2.50
Hydrochloride, 1oz vials	oz	...	2.50
WHITE LEAD, see lead, white.			
White Precipitate, see mercury.			
Whiting, 200lb bags, c/1 wks	ton	...	18.00
Bags, 1/c1 wks	ton	...	23.00
French, bags, NY	ton	...	14.00
English, bags, NY	ton	...	23.00
Witch Hazel Extract, 50gal bbls	gal	1.20	1.25
XYLENE, 2° dist range, nitration tks wks	gal	...	.45
110gal drs wks	gal	...	.50
5° dist range, 8000gal tanks wks	gal	...	.40
110gal drs wks	gal	...	.45
Xylidine, 900lb drs	lb	.42	.43
YARA YARA, 1lb tins	lb	2.00	2.50
Yohimbin Hydchlide, 1oz vls	oz	9.00	9.25
ZINC, METAL, high grade, slabs c/1 NY	100lb	...	7.00
Common, Slabs, c/1 NY	100lb	...	6.50
Mossy, 25lb bxs NY	lb	...	.28
Ammonium Chloride, soln, 400lb bbls	lb	...	...
Carb. tech, 150lb kegs NY	lb	.14	.16
USP, 100lb kegs	lb	...	.37
Chloride, fused, 600lb drs wks	lb	.05½	.06
Drs. c/1 wks	lb	...	.05¾
Imp, drs NY	lb	.05	.05¾
Granulated, 500lb bbls wks	lb	.06	.06¾
Imported, drs NY	lb	.05	.05¾
USP, 25lb jars	lb	...	.35
Cyanide, 100lb drs	lb	.42	.43
Dust, 100lb tins NY	lb	...	.08¾
500lb bbls, 1c/1 wks	lb	...	.07¾
Bbls c/1 delivered	lb	...	.07¼
Iodide, 5lb botts	lb	...	4.50
Nitrate, 25lb jars	lb	...	.42
Oxide, Amer. 300lb bbls, wks	lb	.07¼	.08
Bbls c/1 wks	lb	...	.07
French, 300lb bbls wks	lb	.09¼	.11¼
Bbl c/1 wks	lb	.08¾	.11
USP, 100lb bbls	lb	.15	.17
Stearate, USP, 60lb bbls	lb	.20	.25
Sulfate, 400lb bbls wks	lb	.03	.03¼
Bbbls c/1 wks	lb	...	.02¾
USP, 100lb kegs	lb	.08	.10

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Ammonium Phosphate
Baking Powder Chemicals

ACIDS—
Oxalic— (99.5% Pure)
Formic— (All strengths)
Phosphoric

Oils and Fertilizers

Oils

Castor, No. 1 400 lb bbls	lb	...	.13
80 lb cases	lb	...	.14
No. 3, bbls	lb	.12	.12½
China Wood, 375 lb bbls	lb	.12½	.13
Coast, 8000 gal. tks	lb	.12	.12½
Orient to N. Y. bbls	lb	.12¼	.12¾
Coconut Ceylon, 375 lb bbls. NY	lb	.08½	.08¾
8000 gal. tanks NY	lb	.07½	.07¾
Cochin, 375 lb bbls. NY	lb	.09¼	.09½
Tanks, NY	lb	.08½	.08¾
Manila, tanks Coast	lb	.07	.07¼
Edible, bbls. NY	lb	.10	.10½
Cod, Newfoundland 50 gal. bbls	gal	.54	.56
Tanks, NY	gal	.53	.55
Copra, bags c i f NY	lb	.04⅝	.04¾
Corn, ref. 375 lb bbls. NY	lb		.12½
Crude, tanks mills	lb	...	.08¾
Bbls. mills	lb	.09¾	.10
Bbls. NY	lb	.10½	.10¾
COTTONSEED, crude tks. mills	lb	.07¾	.08
P. S. Y. 100 bbl. lots NY	lb	.09⅜	.09½
White, 100 bbl. lots NY	lb	...	.12
Winter yellow, 100 bbls. NY	lb	...	.12¼
Degras, Amer. 50 gal. bbls. NY	lb	.04	.04¼
English, bbls. NY	lb	.03¾	.04
Neutral, bbls. NY	lb	.07	.08½
Grease, choice white bbls. NY	lb	.07¾	.08
Yellow	lb	.05½	.06
Brown	lb	.05	.05½
House	lb	.05¼	.05¾
Bone naphtha	lb	.04½	.05
Herring, 50 gal. bbls. NY	gal	.42	.43
Horse, 375 lb bbls. NY	lb	...	.06¼
Lard, city steam bbls	lb	.10½	.11
Compound, bbls.	lb	.11	.11¼
LARD OIL, prime tech. bbls	lb	.10¾	.11½
Edible prime, bbls	lb	...	.14⅝
Off prime, bbls	lb	.10¾	.11
No. 1, bbls	lb	...	.10
Extra, No. 1 bbls	lb	...	.10½
No. 2, bbls	lb	...	.09¼
LINSEED, raw c/l bbls	gal	...	.88
Ten bbls., raw	gal	...	.91
Boiled, 5 bbl. lots	gal	...	.93
Double boiled 5 bbl. lots	gal.	...	.94
Raw, 8000 gal. tanks	gal	...	.84
Imported, bbls. NY	gal	.83	.85
Imp. shipment, duty paid bbls.	gal	.82	.83
Imp. tks. NY	gal	...	.78
Menhaden, crude bbls. wks	gal	.40	.42
Crude, tanks wks	gal	.38	.40
Light strained, bbls. NY	gal	...	.60
Yellow bleached, bbls. NY	gal	...	.62
Extra bleached, winter NY	gal	...	.65
Blown, bbls. NY	gal	...	.70
Neatsfoot, 20° c.t. bbls. NY	lb	.18	.20
30° cold test, bbls. NY	lb	...	.14¾
Pure, bbls. NY	lb	...	.14¾
Oleo Oil, No. 1, bbls. NY	lb	...	.12½
No. 2, bbls. NY	lb	...	.11¼
No. 3, bbls. NY	lb	...	.10¼
OLIVE, denatured bbls. NY	gal	1.12	1.15
Edible, bbls. NY	gal	1.80	2.10
Foots, bbls. NY	lb	.08	.08½
Shipment, duty paid	lb	.08¼	.08½
Palm Lagos, 1500 lb casks	lb	.07	.07¼
Niger, casks	lb	.05½	.06
Bonny old Calabar, casks	lb	.06¾	.07
Palm Kernel, 1500 lb casks NY	lb	.08¾	.09
Peanut, refined bbls. NY	lb	.12½	.13
Crude, mills buyers' tks	lb	.08½	.08¾
Crude, bbls. NY	lb	...	.12
Crude, Coast, sellers tks	lb	.08½	.08¾
Perilla, bbls. NY	lb	.13½	.14
Shipment, c.i.f. NY bbls	lb	.12½	.13
Poppyseed, bbls. NY	gal	...	2.50
Rapeseed, refined bbls. NY	gal	.82	.83
Blown, bbls. NY	gal	.92	.95
Red Oil, distilled bbls	lb	...	.08½
Saponified, bbls.	lb	...	.08½
Salmon, 8000 gal. tks. Coast	gal	...	.37
Sesame, domestic edible bbls	gal	1.10	1.15
Sod Oil, bbls. NY	gal	...	.44
SOYA BEAN, crude tks. Coast	lb	.10	.10½
Crude, bulk c.i.f. NY in bond	lb	.07	.07½
Crude, bbls. NY	lb	...	.12½
Refined, bbls. NY	lb	.13	.13½
Amer. pressed, crd. bbls. NY	lb	...	.11
Sperm, 38° c. t. blchd. bbls. NY	gal.	...	1.35
45° cold test, blchd. bbls. NY	gal.	...	1.31
STEARIC ACID, s. p. 200 lb bags	lb	...	.09
Double pressed, bgs	lb	...	.09½
Triple pressed, bgs	lb	...	.10½
Stearine, oleo. bbls	lb	...	.10
Lard, bbls.	lb	.14¼	.14½
Tallow, edible 50 lb tierces	lb	...	.08¼
City extra, loose	lb	...	.06⅝
Tallow Oil, acidless tks. NY	lb	...	.09½
Bbls. c/l NY	lb	...	.10¼
Teaseed, crude bbls. NY	lb	.12	.12¼
Walnut, crude bbls. NY	lb	.10	.10½
Whale, nat. winter bbls. NY	gal	...	.70
Blchd. winter bbls. NY	gal	...	.75
Crude, No. 1, tanks Coast	lb	.06	.06¼
Crude, No. 2, tanks Coast	lb	.05½	.06

Fertilizer Materials

Ammon. Sulf. bulk wks	100 lb	2.85	3.00
Double bgs. f.a.s. NY	100 lb	...	3.75
Blood, dried f.o.b. NY	unit	4.00	4.10
Bone, 3 & 50 ground raw	ton	28.00	30.00
Raw, Chicago	ton	...	25.00
Cyanamide wks.	unit	...	2.75
Fish Scrap, dried wks	unit	4.10 &	.10
NITRATE SODA	100 lb	2.55	2.60
Phosphate Rock, f.o.b. mines,			
Florida pebble, 68-78%	ton	3.00	5.50
Tennessee, 70-75%	ton	4.00	5.50
Phosphate Acid, 16% wks	ton	8.00	8.50
Potassium Muriate, 80%	unit	.62½	.65
Sulfate	unit	...	1.00
Steamed Bone Meal, NY	ton	28.00	30.00
Tankage, ground NY	unit	4.00 &	.10
High grade, f.o.b. Chicago	unit	4.00 &	.10

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(Carloads ex-yard N. Y.)

Spirits Turpentine, bbls.	gal	...	1.23
Wood Turpentine, stm distd. bbls.	gal	...	1.00
Destructive distilled, bbls.	gal	...	.90
Pitch, prime	bbl	...	6.00

Rosins. (Sold in 600 lb bbls., gross for net, quotations based on a unit of 280 lb)

B	280 lb	...	6.25
D	280 lb	...	6.40
E	280 lb	...	6.40
F	280 lb	...	6.40
G	280 lb	...	6.40
H	280 lb	...	6.40
I	280 lb	...	6.40
K	280 lb	...	6.45
M	280 lb	...	6.50
N	280 lb	...	6.85
WG	280 lb	...	7.50
WW	280 lb	...	8.00
Rosin Oil, first run 50 gal. bbls.	gal	...	.39
Second run, bbls.	gal	...	.42
Tar, kiln-burnt	bbl	...	10.00
Retort	bbl.	10.00	10.50

Woods

Barwood, chips	lb	.04½	.05
Camwood, chips	lb	.09	.13
Divi Divi, pods 100-200 lb bags.	ton	32.00	34.00
Fustic, sticks	ton	35.00	37.00
Chips	lb	.04	.06
Hemlock, bark	ton	16.00	18.00
Hypernic, chips	lb	.06½	.07
LOGWOOD, sticks	ton	...	30.00
Chips 150 lb bags	lb	.02½	.03
Mangrove bark, African,	ton	...	35.00
Bark, South American	ton	25.00	30.00
Myrabolans, 150 lb bags J1	ton	...	28.00
B1	ton	...	24.00
R2	ton	...	17.00
Nutgalls, see Crude Drugs.			
Oak bark, whole	ton	20.00	23.00
Ground	ton	...	25.00
Quercitron bark, rough	ton	...	10.00
Ground	ton	20.00	25.00
Sumac, Sicily, 160 lb bags	ton	55.00	58.00
Virginia, 150 lb bags	ton	...	35.00
Valonia Cups, 28-33% tan	ton	31.00	35.00
Beard, 40% tan, 150 lb bgs.	ton	48.00	50.00
Wattle bark, 150 lb bags	ton	38.00	40.00

Extracts

Range of prices includes quality range for large quantity.

Annatto, fine	lb	.26	.29
Archil, double 600 lb bbls.	lb	.16	.18
Triple, 600 lb bbls.	lb	.17	.19
Conc., 600 lb bbls.	lb	.18	.20
Chestnut, clarified, 25% tks. wks.	ton	.01½	.01¾
Powd., 60% 100 lb bls. wks.	lb	.05½	.05¾
Decolorized, bbls. wks.	lb	.09	.09½
Cudbear, English	lb	.21	.23
Cutch, Rangoon, 100 lb bales	lb	.13	.16
Liquid, 450 lb bbls.	lb	.10	.11
Tablets, 120 lb boxes	lb	.13	.14
Flavine	lb	.90	.95
Fustic, solid 50 lb boxes	lb	.14	.18
Crystals, 100 lb boxes	lb	.22	.24
Liquid, 51°, 600 lb bbls.	lb	.10	.14
Gal extract	lb	.16	.18
Gambier, 25% liq. 450 lb bbls.	lb	.06½	.07
Common, 200 lb cases	lb	.05½	.05¾
Singapore cubes, 150 lb bags	lb	.07	.07½
HEMATINE, Paste, 500 lb bbls.	lb	.11½	.13½
Crystals, 400 lb bbls.	lb	.16	.20
Hemlock, 25% 600 lb bbls. wks.	lb	.04	.04¼
Hypernic, 51°, 600 lb bbls.	lb	.15	.20
Indigo, Madras bbls.	lb	.85	.90
Manila, bbls.	lb		1.30
Larch, 25%, 600 lb bbls., wks.	lb	.03½	.03¾
Powd. 100 lb bags, wks.	lb	.07½	.08
Logwood, 51°, 450 lb bbls.	lb	.08	.10
Solid, 50 lb boxes	lb	.15	.21
Madder, Dutch	lb.	.28	.30
Mangrove, 55% 400 lb bbls.	lb	.06¼	.06½
Myrabolans, 25% liquid bbls.	lb	.05	.05½
50% solid, 50 lb boxes	lb	.06¼	.06¾
Oak, tanks wks.	lb	.04½	.04¾
23-25% liq. 600 lb bbls. wks.	lb	.05	.05¾
Osage Orange, 42° liquid	lb	.07	.08
Powd. 100 lbs bags	lb	.14	.15
Persian Berries	lb	.27	.30
QUEBRACHO, 35% liquid tks.	lb	.03½	.03¾
450 lb bbls.	lb	.04	.04½
35% bleaching, 450 lb bbls.	lb	.04½	.05
Solid 65% 100 lb bales	lb	.04½	.04¾
Clarified bales	lb	.05	.05¼
Quercitron, 51° 450 lb bbls.	lb	.06	.07
Powdered, 100 lb boxes	lb	.09	.13
Spruce, 25% liquid tanks wks.	lb	.01	.01¼
Powd. 50% 100 lb bags wks.	lb	.02	.02¼
Sumac, liquid 450 lb bbls.	lb	.07	.09

DYERS' SUNDRIES

Albumen, technical, egg 200 lb cs.	lb	...	.65
Blood, domestic, 100 lb drs.	lb	.45	.50
British Gum, 140 lb bags c/l 100 lb		...	3.39
Bags lc/l	100 lb	...	3.67
Dextrin, corn 140 lb bags c/l. 100 lb		...	3.09
Bags lc/l	100 lb	..	3.37
Potato 140 lb bags c/l	100 lb	...	.09
Bags lc/l	100 lb	.09¼	.09½
Prussian blue	lb	.60	.62
Sago Flour, 150 lb bags	lb	.03½	.03¾
Spray Yolk 150 lb cs.	lb	.35	.45
STARCH, powd. 140 lb bgs. c/1100 lb		...	2.47
Bags lc/l	100 lb	...	2.75
Pearl, 140 lb bags c/l	100 lb	2.37	2.65
Potato, domestic, 140 lb bags.	lb	.05¼	.05½
Imported, bags duty paid.	lb	.06¾	.07¼
Tapioca Flour, high grade bags.	lb	.05	.05¾
Medium grade, bags	lb	.03¾	.04
Low grade, bags	lb	.03	.03½
Turkey Red Oil, bbls.	lb	.09	.11
Yolk Oil, bbls.	lb	...	.35

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Crude Drugs

ACONITE Leaves, bales	lb	...	.25
Aconite Root, USP bags	lb	.23	.25
Agar Agar, 1, 200 lb bales	lb	1.28	1.30
No. 2, bales	lb	1.00	1.05
No. 3, bales	lb	.90	1.00
Agaric, white, cases	lb	1.35	1.50
Almonds, bitter bags bxs	lb	.25	.30
Sweet, bags	lb	.30	.35
Meal, tins, boxes	lb	.28	.30
Aletris Root, bags	lb	.40	.45
Alkanet Root, bags	lb	.10	.12
Aloes, Barbadoes, 120 lb bbls	lb	...	.60
Cape, 400 lb cases	lb	.07½	.08
Curacao, 100 lb cases	lb	.06½	.07
Socotrine, whole 100 lb cs	lb	.35	.40
Althea Root, cut cases	lb	.13	.14
Whole bags	lb	.08	.10
Ambergris, black boxes	oz	...	8.00
Grey, boxes	oz	...	28.00
Ammoniac, tears bags	lb	1.50	1.60
Angelica Root, dom bags	lb	.15	.16
Angostura Bark, bags	lb	.14	.15
Anise, Levant bags	lb	.17	.17½
Star, cases	lb	.13½	.14½
Spanish, bags	lb	.18½	.19
Annato Seed, bags	lb	.03	.03½
ARABIC GUM, 200 lb cases	lb	.25	.27
Seconds, 250 lb bags	lb	.20	.22
Sorts, amber, 200 lb bags, bls	lb	.15¾	.16½
Powd., USP 300 lb bbls	lb	.20	.22
Areca Nuts, 150 lb bags	lb	.10	.12
Powd., 200 lb bbls	lb	.12	.14
Arnica Flowers, bales	lb	.08½	.09
Root, bags	lb	.25	.26
Arrowroot, Amer. powd. bbls	lb	.05	.06
St. Vincent, powd. bbls	lb	.07½	.08
Asafetida, USP, 250 lb cases	lb	.40	.42
Powd., 50 lb bxs	lb	.60	.62
BALM GILEAD BUDS, bags	lb	.43	.48
Balmony Herb, bales	lb	.14	.15
Bamboo Brier Root, bags	lb	.06	.08
Barberry Bark, tree bales	lb	.21	.22
Bayberry Bark, bales	lb	.10	.12
Wax, bbls.	lb	.19½	.21
Belladonna Leaves, bales	lb	.12	.13
Root, bags	lb	.11	.13
Bees Wax, white bbls	lb	.35	.36
Yellow, refined bbls	lb	.24½	.26
Crude, bags	lb	.22	.24
Benzoin Gum, Siam, boxes	lb	1.40	1.60
Sumatra, 80 lb boxes	lb	.60	.70
Berberis Aquifolium Root, bags	lb	.17	.18
Beth Root, bags	lb	.15	.16
Boneset Herb, bales	lb	.09	.10
Borage Flowers, bales	lb	...	.25
Blackhaw Bark, root, bales	lb	.22	.23
Tree, bales	lb	.15	.16
Blood Root, bags	lb	.14	.15
Blueflag Root, bags	lb	.24	.26
Bryonia Root, bags	lb	.10	.12
BUCHU LEAVES, short, 250 lb bales	lb	.95	1.00
Less bales	lb	1.00	1.05
Long, bales	lb	...	...
Buckthorn Bark, bales	lb	.07½	.08
Burdock Root, bags	lb	.10	.12
Burgundy Pitch, dom. 110 lb stands Gross for net	lb	...	.05
Calabar Beans, bags	lb	.17	.18
Calamus Root, bleached cases	lb	.45	.50
Unbleached, bags	lb	.10	.11
Calendula Petals, imp. bales	lb	...	.50
Calisaya Bark, bales	lb	.12	.14
Camphor, see Chemicals			
Canary Seed, Morocco bags	lb	.05¾	.06
South American, bags	lb	.04	.04½
Candelilla Wax, bags	lb	...	.35
Canella Alba Bark, bales	lb	.45	.48
Cannabis, true imp. bags	lb	...	...
American (no assay) bales	lb	...	.20
USP, bales	lb	...	.30
Cantharides, Chinese cases	lb	1.00	1.10
Powd., boxes	lb	1.25	1.30
Cantharides, Russian, cases	lb	3.60	3.75
Powdered, boxes	lb	4.00	4.25
Caraway Seed, African bags	lb	...	...
Dutch, 100 lb bags	lb	.18¼	.18½
Cardamom, bleached cases	lb	.60	1.10
Decorticated, cases	lb	.50½	.51½
Green, grinding, bags	lb	.35	.37
Carnauba Wax, Flor. bags	lb	.45	.48
No. 1 N Country bags	lb	.40	.43
No. 2 N Country bags	lb	.23	.25
No. 3 Fatty Gray, bags	lb	.20	.21
No. 3 Chalky, bags	lb	.17	.18
Cascara Amarga, 150 lb bales	lb	.32	.33
Cascara Sagrada, bales	lb	.11	.13
Cascarilla Bark, quills bales	lb	.30	.35
Siftings, bbls	lb	.20	.25
Cassia Buds, 66 lb cases	lb	.12	.12½
China, select, mats cases	lb	.05	.05¾
Saigon, assort. bales	lb	.25	.25½
Cassia Fistula, baskets	lb	.08½	.09
Castor Beans, bags	lb	.03	.03½
Castoreum, 1 lb bot	lb	...	4.00
Catechu Gum, bags	lb	...	.10
Catnip Herb, bales	lb	.10	.15
Celery Seed, 220 lb bags	lb	.20	.20½
Ceresin Wax, white bags	lb	.08½	.09
Yellow, 200 lb bags	lb	.07½	.08½
CHAMOMILE FLOWERS, Roman bales	lb	.75	.80
Hung. cases bales	lb	.28	.32
Charcoal Willow, powd. bbls	lb	.06	.07
Wood, powd bbls	lb	.04	.04½
Chestnut Bark, bags	lb	.07	.08
Herb, bales	lb	.06	.06½
Chicle Gum, bags	lb	.60	.75
Chiretta, bales	lb	...	.20
Cinchona Bark, red quills bales	lb	.45	.55
Broken, bales	lb	.12	.14
Cinnamon, Ceylon, bales	lb	.15	.20
Civet, Abyssin horns	oz	2.75	2.85
Clover Tops, bags	lb	...	.10
Cloves, Zanzibar, 135 lb bales	lb	.31½	.32½
Amboynas, bales	lb	...	...
Penang, bales	lb	...	...

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Crude Drugs

Cochineal, USP boxes	lb	.40	.50
Coca Leaves, Huanuco bags	lb	...	...
Truxillo, bags	lb	...	.50
Cohosh Root, Black bags	lb	.08	.08½
Blue, bags	lb	.09	.09½
Colchicum Root, bags	lb	.12	.13
Seed, bags	lb	.12	.13
Colombo Root, whole bags	lb	.03	.04
Colocynth, apples cases bbls	lb	.20	.22
Pulp, USP bales	lb	.20	.30
Coltsfoot Leaves, bags	lb	.07	.07½
Comfrey Root, bags	lb	.20	.21
Condurango Bark, bales	lb	.07	.08
Conium Seeds, bags	lb	.15	.16
Copaiba Balsam Para 80 lb cases	lb	.24	.25
S. Amer. 80 lb cases	lb	.29	.30
Corn Silk, bales	lb	.05	.05½
Coriander Seed, Bombay bags	lb	...	...
Morocco, bags	lb	.07	.08
Bleached, bags	lb	.09½	.10
Cotton Root Bark, bales	lb	.13	.14
Cramp Bark, so-called bales	lb	.08	.09
True, bags	lb	.40	.42
Cranesbill Root, bags	lb	.12	.12½
CUBEB BERRIES, 130 lb bags	lb	.85	.90
XX, bags	lb	.90	1.00
Powdered, boxes	lb	.95	1.00
Cumin Seed, Levant bags	lb	...	...
Morocco, bags	lb	.28	.29
Culvers Root, bags	lb	.15	.16
Cuttlefish Bone, Trieste, straps	lb	.19	.20
Jewelers, large, straps	lb	.45	.50
Small, straps	lb	.35	.40
French, straps	lb	...	.20
Powdered, boxes	lb	...	.14
Damar Gum, bales	lb	.30	.32
Damiana Leaves, bales	lb	.09	.10
Dandelion Root, imp. bags	lb	.07½	.08
Deer Tongue Leaves, bales	lb	.07½	.08
Digitalis Leaves, bales	lb	.06½	.07
Dill Seed, bags	lb	.08	.09
Dogwood Bark, Jamaica bags	lb	.10	.11
Flowers, bales	lb	...	.15
Doggrass Root, USP cut bags	lb	.09	.10
Dragons Blood, mass cases	lb	.60	.62
Reeds, boxes	lb	.75	.80
ECHINACEA ROOT, bags	lb	.32	.33
Elecampane Root, bags	lb	.09	.10
Elder Flowers, bales	lb	.22	.23
Elemi Gum, 89 lb cases	lb	.10	.12
Elm, select 5 lb bundles cases	lb	.28	.30
Grinding, bags	lb	.14	.15
Powdered, bbls.	lb	.16	.17
ERGOT, Russian	lb	...	...
Spanish, 150-200 lb bags	lb	1.00	1.10
Eucalyptus Leaves, bales	lb	.05	.05½
Euphorbia Pilulifera Herb, bags	lb	.14	.15
Euphorbium Gum, cases	lb	...	.35
Powdered, boxes	lb	...	.55
Fennel Seed, French bags	lb	.11½	.12
German, bags	lb	.18	.19
Flax Seed, whole 180 lb bbls	ea	12.25	12.50
Ground, 180 lb bbls	lb	.06¾	.07
Foenugreek Seed, 200 lb bags	lb	.04½	.04¼
Fir Balsam, Canada cans	gal	10.75	11.00
Oregon, bbls. cans	gal	1.30	1.45
Fish Berries, 100-125 lb bags	lb	.04	.04½
Fringe Tree Bark, bags	lb	.18	.20
GALANGAL ROOT, bags	lb	.07	.08
Galbanum Gum, cans	lb	1.05	1.10
Gambier Gum, bags	lb	.06	.06½
Gamboge Gum, 160 lb cases	lb	1.20	1.25
Gelsemium Root, bags	lb	.11	.12
Gentian Root, bags	lb	.08½	.10½
Ginger, African, bags	lb	.09¼	.09½
Jamaica, grinding, bags bbls	lb	.32	.40
Japan, bags	lb	.09	.09¼
Cochin, ABC & lemon, bags	lb	.11½	.12
Ginseng Root, cultivated, bags	lb	2.00	3.00
Northwestern Wild, bags	lb	9.00	10.00
Southern Wild, bags	lb	8.00	9.00
Golden Seal Root, bags	lb	...	3.50
Powdered, boxes	lb	3.60	3.75
Grains of Paradise, bags	lb	.12	.13
Grindelia Robusta Herb, bales	lb	.09	.09½
Guaiac Gum, 200 lb cases	lb	.65	.70
Guarana, tins, cases	lb	.75	.95
Gum, see Arabic Gum, etc.			
HELLEBORE ROOT,			
Black, pwd. bbls	lb	...	.20
White, bags	lb	...	.12
Powdered, 250 lb bbls	lb	.15	.16
Helonias Root, (unicorn false) bags	lb	...	.55
Hemp Seed, Manchurian bags	lb	.03¾	.04½
Chilian, bags	lb	...	...
Henbane Leaves, bales	lb	.60	.63
Henna Leaves, bales	lb	.18	.19
Honey, Calif. 120 lb cases	lb	...	.11
Hops, N. Y. prime bales	lb	.23	.25
Pacific Coast prime bales	lb	.23	.25
Horehound Herb, bales	lb	.07½	.08
Horsetail Rush, bags	lb	.14	.15
INDIA GUM, see Karaya			
Insect Flowers, open whole bales	lb	...	.42
Closed whole, bales	lb	...	.44
Powdered, pure 200 lb bbls	lb	.52	.53
Flowers and stems, 50 p. c. 200 lb bbls.	lb	.33	.35
Ipecac Root Cartagena bags	lb	1.60	1.65
Powdered, 200 lb bbls, boxes	lb	1.80	1.90
Rio Whole, bags	lb	1.60	1.65
Powdered, 200 lb bbls, boxes	lb	1.80	1.90
Isinglass, American, 130 lb cs	lb	.65	.70
Russian, (Beluga) bxs ctns	lb	...	10.00
JABORANDI LEAVES, bales	lb	.30	.31
Jalap Root, whole 150 lb bags	lb	.18	.20
Powdered, USP 250 lb bbls	lb	.23	.25
Japan Wax, 224 lb cases	lb	.15½	.16
Job's Tears, white bags	lb	.07	.08
Juniper Berries, 125 lb bags	lb	.03½	.03¾
KAMALA, boxes	lb	...	3.25
Karaya Gum, powdered bbls	lb	.15	.20
Kava Kava Root, bags	lb	.16	.17
Kino Gum, black cases	lb	...	.50
Kola Nuts, 150 lb bags	lb	.04	.05
Kousso Flowers, bags	lb	...	2.50

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LADY SLIPPER ROOT, bags	lb	.60	.65
Larkspur Seed, bags	lb	.22	.23
Laurel Leaves, bales	lb	.04½	.06
Lavender Flowers, bales	lb	...	...
Leeches, tubs	Per 100	7.00	8.00
Lemon Peel, bags	lb	.08¼	.09
Licorice Root, Russian cut	lb	.06½	.07
Spanish, natural bales	lb	.06½	.07½
Selected, 2 & 10 lb bundles	lb	.19	.22
Powdered, bbls.	lb	.08¾	.09½
Life Everlasting Herbs, bales	lb	.05	.06
Lime Juice, clarified bbls	gal	.50	.60
Linden Flowers, with leaves, bales	lb	...	.20
Without Leaves, bales	lb	...	.30
Liverwort Leaves, bales	lb	...	.25
Lobelia Herb, bales	lb	.10½	.11
Lobelia Seed, bags	lb	...	.70
Lovage Root, bags	lb	.30	.35
Lupulin, boxes	lb	1.25	1.30
Lycopodium, 88 lb cs	lb	.75	.85
MACE, Siauw, No. 1, cases	lb	.46	.46½
Banda, No. 1 cases	lb	.47¾	.48
Batavia, cases	lb	.43½	.44
Malva Flowers, blue bales	lb	.35	.38
Black, bales	lb	...	...
Manna, large flake cases	lb	.85	.90
Small flake, cases	lb	.52	.55
Sorts, cases	lb	.45	.46
Mandrake Root, bags	lb	.15	.16
Mastic Gum, 120 lb cases	lb	.45	.48
Mezereon Bark, bags	lb	.10	.11
Matico Leaves, bales	lb	...	.20
Marjoram Leaves, German bales	lb	.22	.23
French, bales	lb	.13½	.16
Millet Seed, dom. yellow bags	lb	.03	.04
Montan, Wax, crude bags	lb	.04½	.05
Bleached	lb	...	...
Moss, Iceland bales	lb	.07	.08
Irish, bleached bales	lb	.07	.09
Mullein Flowers, tins	lb	...	.65
Musk, pods Cabardine tins	oz.	16.00	17.00
Tonquin	oz	22.00	25.00
Grain Cab.	oz.	25.00	26.00
Tonquin	oz	35.00	38.00
Synthetic, see Chemicals.			
Musk Root, Russian bags	lb	...	...
Mustard Seed, Bari brown bags	lb	.07¼	.07¾
Bombay, brown	lb	...	.07½
California, brown	lb	.07½	.08
Yellow	lb	...	.08
Chinese, yellow	lb	.03¾	.04½
English, yellow	lb	.08¼	.08¾
Dutch, yellow	lb	.08	.09
Danish, yellow	lb	.07¾	.08
Myrrh Gum, select 200 lb cs	lb	.50	.55
Sorts, cases	lb	.45	.48
NUTGALLS, Chinese bags	lb	.16	.17
Aleppy, bags	lb	.13	.14
Nutmegs, 110s cases	lb	.20	.21
75s 80s cases	lb	.24½	.25
Nux Vomica Buttons, bags	lb	.07	.08
Powdered, 200 lb bbls	lb	.10½	.11
OAK BARK, red bags	lb	.05	.06
White, bags	lb	.05	.06
Olibanum Gum, sift 280 lb cases	lb	.09½	.10½
Tears, 280 lb cases	lb	.13	.20
Opium, gum USP cases	lb	...	6.00
Granular, cans	lb	...	7.00
Powdered, USP cans	lb	...	7.00
Orange Flowers, cases	lb	...	1.00
Orange Peel, bitter bags	lb	.05½	.06
Sweet, bags	lb	.05	.05½
Orris Root Florentine bold bags	lb	.07	.08
Verona, bags	lb	.05	.06
Powdered, 200 lb bbls	lb	.08	.09
Fingers, cases	lb	.75	.80
Ozokerite Wax, brown hard bags	lb	.22	.24
Green, hard bags	lb	.25	.26
Refined, yellow bags	lb	...	...
PAPRIKA, bags	lb	.16	.24
Pareira Brava Root, bags	lb	.23	.25
Parsley Seed, bags	lb	.08	.09
Patchouli Leaves, bales	lb	.25	.28
Pepper, black Sing, bags	lb	.09½	.09¾
White, bags	lb	.13	.13¼
Peppers, red Mombasa bags	lb	.32	.33
Cherries, bags	lb	.16½	.17
Bombay, bags	lb	.15	.15½
Japan, bags	lb	.40	.42
Pennyroyal Herb, bales	lb	.08	.14
Peppermint Leaves, imp. bales	lb	.16	.18
Peru Balsam, 120 lb kegs	lb	1.75	1.85
Pichi Leaves, bags	lb	.16	.18
Pimento, select bags	lb	.04½	.04¾
Pink Root, true bags	lb	.70	.75
Pitch, Burgundy, see Burgundy Pitch			
Pleurisy Root, bags	lb	.22	.23
Plantain Leaves, bales	lb	...	.15
Poke Berries, bags	lb	...	.16
Poke Root, bags	lb	.07	.07½
Pomegranate Bark, of root bags	lb	.16	.17
Of Fruit, bags	lb	.16	.17
Poppy Flowers, red bags	lb	.40	.50
Poppy Seed, Dutch bags	lb	.20	.21
German, bags	lb	.19	.20
Turkish, bags	lb	.06	.08
Blue Indian, bags	lb	.08	.08½
White Indian, bags	lb	.07	.07½
Prickly Ash Bark Southern, bags	lb	.14	.14½
Northern, bags	lb	.14	.14½
Prickly Ash Berries, bags	lb	.11	.12
Prince's Pine, bales	lb	.14	.15
Pulsatilla Herb, bags	lb	...	.40
Pumpkin Seed, bags	lb	.14	.15
QUASSIA CHIPS, bags	lb	.08	.08½
Queen of the Meadow Herb, bags	lb	.06	.06½
Quince Seed, bags	lb	...	1.50
RAPE SEED, South Amer. bags	lb	.06½	.07
Dutch, bags	lb	.08	.08½
Japanese, small, bags	lb	.06½	.07
Raspberries, dried boxes	lb	.35	.40
Rhatany Root, bags	lb	.10	.11
RHUBARB, H. D. cases	lb	.55	.60
Powdered, 200 lb bbls	lb	.60	.65
Rosemary Leaves, bales	lb	.03	.04

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Rosemary Flowers, cases bales	lb	.28	.30
Rose Petals, pale	lb	.25	.30
Red	lb	...	.65
Rue Herb, bales	lb	.25	.30
SABADILLA SEED, bags	lb	.10	.12
Saffron Flowers, Amer. bales	lb	1.40	1.50
Valencia, 1 lb cans	lb	27.00	28.00
Sage, Dalmatian bales	lb	.05	.06
Greek, bales	lb	.03	.03½
Spanish, bales	lb	.03	.04
Sandalwood, chips bags	lb	...	.35
Ground, bags	lb	...	.40
Sandarac Gum, 300 lb bbls	lb	.25	.28
Sarsaparilla, Honduras bales	lb	.47	.48
Mexican, bales	lb	.35	.36
Sassafras Bark, ordinary bales	lb	.10	.14
Select, bales	lb	.18	.20
Savory Leaves, bales	lb	.10	.10½
Saw Palmetto Berries, bags	lb	.12	.13
Scammony Resin, boxes	lb	1.00	1.10
Scammony Root, bags	lb	.04	.05
Senega Root, bags	lb	.75	.80
SENNA, Alex, 150 lb cases	lb	.32	.35
Half Leaf, 350 lb bales	lb	.14	.15
Siftings, 400 lb bales	lb	.09½	.10
Powdered, 200 lb bbls	lb	.12	.13
Tinnevelly, job, 350 lb bales	lb	.10	.12
Grinding, 350 lb bales	lb	.05	.08
Pods, 350 lb bales	lb	.06½	.07
Powdered, 200 lb bbls	lb	.08	.09
Serpentaria Root, bags	lb	.85	.90
Shellac, DC cases	lb	.95	1.00
Fine Orange, cases	lb	.85	.88
Second Orange, cases	lb	.73	.80
T.N., bags	lb	.67	.70
Ground reg., cases	lb	.78	.80
Regular Bleached, cases	lb	.78	.80
Bone Dry, cases	lb	.80	.82
Sideritis Herb, cut bags	lb	.19	.20
Simaruba Bark, bales	lb	.12	.13
Skullcap Leaves, bales	lb	...	.20
Sloe Berries, bags	lb	.10	.12
Snake Root, Canada natural bags	lb	...	.30
Stripped, bags	lb	...	.45
SOAP BARK, whole, 150-200 lb bales	lb	.06½	.07
Cut, 125-175 lb bags	lb	.08½	.09
Crushed, 200 lb bbls	lb	.08½	.09
Powdered, 200 lb bbls	lb	.12	.13
Spearmint Leaves, American bales	lb	.23	.24
Spermaceti, blocks cakes cases	lb	.36	.37
Spikenard Root, bags	lb	.17	.18
Spruce Gum, boxes	lb	1.00	1.50
Squaw Vine, bales	lb	.14	.15
Squill Root, white bags	lb	.04	.04½
Stavesacre Seed, bags	lb	...	.35
Stillingia Root, bags	lb	.09	.09½
Stone Root, bags	lb	.09	.10
Storax, liquid artif	lb	.75	.80
Gen. USP	lb	1.10	1.20
St. Ignatius Beans, bags	lb	...	.22
St. John's Bread, bags	lb	.03	.06
Stramonium Leaves, bales	lb	.08½	.09
Stramonium Seed, bags	lb	.13	.14
Strophanthus Seed, Hispidus	lb	...	...
Kombe, bags	lb	...	.35
Sunflower Seed, domestic bags	lb	.07	.07½
South American, bags	lb	.05¾	.06½
TAGALDER BARK, bags	lb	.05	.05½
Tamarinds, bbls	lb	.03	.03½
Kegs	per keg	2.75	3.00
Tansy Leaves, bales	lb	.18	.20
Tar, Barbadoes, 50 gal. bbls	gal.	1.60	1.75
Thus Gum, bbls	lb	4.50	6.00
Thyme, Spanish bales	lb	.07½	.08
French, bales	lb	.09¼	.09¾
Tilia .See Linden			
Tolu Balsam, 90 lb cases	lb	.70	.75
Tonga Bark, bags	lb	.30	.31
Tonka Beans, Angostura cases	lb	1.75	1.80
Para, cases	lb	.80	.90
Surinam, cases	lb	.85	1.00
Tragacanth Gum, No. 1, ribbon, 200 lb cs.	lb	1.75	1.80
No. 2 to No. 6, cases	lb	1.00	1.50
Powdered, 50 lb boxes	lb	1.00	1.50
Turkish, cases	lb	.75	.90
Turmeric Root, Madras bags	lb	.06¾	.07
Aleppy, bags	lb	.06	.06½
China, bags	lb	05½	.06
Turpentine, Venice, true 80 lb cs.	lb	.34	.36
Artificial, 80 lb cases	lb	.09	.10
Spirits, see Naval Stores			
UNICORN ROOT, false, see Helonias True, see Aletris			
Uva Ursi Leaves, bales	lb	.05½	.06
VALERIAN ROOT, Belgian bags	lb	.13	.14
Vanilla Beans Mex. whole cases	lb	10.00	12.00
Cuts, cases	lb	7.00	7.25
Bourbon, cases	lb	3.00	3.75
South American, cases	lb	7.00	7.25
Tahiti, yellow label cases	lb	2.00	2.25
Green Label, cases	lb	2.00	2.25
Violet Flowers, bags	lb	...	.70
WAHOO BARK, of root bags	lb	.52	.53
Of Tree, bags	lb	.25	.26
White Pine Bark, rossed, bags	lb	.06	.07
White Poplar Bark, bags	lb	.04	.05
Wild Cherry Bark, thin green Rossed, bales	lb	.10	.12
Thick Rossed, bales	lb	.06½	.07
Thin Natural, bales	lb	.07	.07½
Thick Natural, bales	lb	.04½	.05
Willow, bark bags	lb	...	.06
White, bags	lb	...	.15
Witch Hazel Bark, bags	lb	...	.08
Witch Hazel Leaves, bales	lb	.08	.09
Worm Seed, American bags	lb	.10	.11
Levant, bags	lb	2.50	3.00
Wormwood Herb, imported bales	lb	.10	.12
YELLOW DOCK ROOT, bags	lb	...	.12
Yellow Parilla Root, bags	lb	...	.20
Yerba Santa, bags	lb	.10	.11
Zedoary Root, bags	lb	.05½	.06

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Almond, Bitter USP 5 lb bots	lb	4.75	5.25
Bitter ff PA 5 lb bots	lb	5.25	5.50
Artificial. (See Benzaldehyde—Chemicals)			
Sweet, 56 lb cans	lb	.47	.55
Peach Kernel, 55 lb tins	lb	.25	.27
Apricot, see Peach Kernel			
Amber, crude 25 lb tins	lb	.90	1.00
Rectified, 25 lb tins	lb	1.10	1.15
Angelica Root, 1 lb bot	lb	38.00	39.00
Seed, 1 lb bot	lb	36.00	38.00
ANISE, Tech., 66 lb case	lb	.55	.60
USP 50 lb tins	lb	.60	.65
Bay, 25 lb tins	lb	2.50	2.75
Bergamot, USP 25 lb coppers	lb	3.60	3.75
Artificial, 25 lb cans	lb	2.50	2.75
Birch Tar, rect. 5 lb bot	lb	2.25	2.75
Crude, 50 lb tins	lb	1.00	1.75
Bois de Rose, 25 lb tins	lb	3.00	3.50
Cajuput, native 50 lb tins	lb	.65	.70
Cade, USP 25 lb tins	lb	.50	.60
USP, 5 lb bot	lb	.70	.80
Calamus, 5 lb bot	lb	4.25	4.75
Camphor, 1000 lb drums	lb	.11½	.12
Japanese, white, 72 lb cases	lb	.19	.20
Chinese, white 1000 lb drums	lb	.17	.18
Cananga, Native 25 lb tins	lb	2.75	3.00
Rectified, 25 lb tins	lb	3.50	4.00
Caraway, USP rect. 25 lb tins	lb	4.00	4.25
Crude, 50 lb tins		3.60	4.00
Cardamon, USP 1 lb bot	lb	13.00	14.00
Carvol, 5 lb bot	lb	6.00	6.50
CASSIA, 75-80 p c 66 lb cases	lb	...	...
Redistilled, USP 50 lb cans	lb	1.85	1.90
Cedar Leaf, 50 lb tins	lb	.85	.90
Cedar Wood, light 1000 lb drums	lb	.26	.27
Celery, 1 lb bot	lb	9.00	10.00
Cinnamon, Ceylon 1 lb bot	lb	12.00	17.00
Leaf, 5 lb bot	lb	...	2.00
CITRONELLA, 50 lb tins	lb	.75	.80
Ceylon, 400 lb drums	lb	...	.73
Java, 400 lb drums	lb	.75	.80
50 lb tins	lb	...	.85
Cloves, USP 50 lb cans	lb	2.00	2.10
6 lb bot	lb	2.10	2.20
Copaiba, USP 50 lb tins	lb	.40	.45
Coriander, USP 1 lb bot	lb	11.50	12.00
Croton, USP 25 lb tins	lb	1.00	1.10
Cubebs, USP 5 lb bot	lb	6.00	6.25
Cumin, 1 lb bot	lb	6.00	6.25
Dill, 1 lb bot	lb	...	5.00
Erigeron, 20 lb tins	lb	1.75	1.90
EUCALYPTUS, Austl. USP			
56 lb cs.	lb	.35	.37
Fennel, USP 25 lb tins	lb	1.50	1.60
Geranium, Algerian 25 lb tins	lb	10.25	10.50
Bourbon, 25 lb tins	lb	6.00	6.25
Turkish, 28 lb tins	lb	...	5.00
Ginger, 1 lb bot	lb	5.25	5.50
Gingergrass, 28 lb tins	lb	2.75	3.00
Hemlock, 50 lb cans	lb	...	1.00
Juniper Berries, USP 25 lb tins	lb	1.10	1.15
Wood, 50 lb tins	lb	.50	.60
Lavender, USP, 28 lb tins	lb	3.00	4.00
Spike, Spanish 50 lb cans	lb	.80	.85
LEMON, Ital. USP 25 lb cop	lb	.65	.80
American, USP, 25 lb tins	lb	...	.70
Lemongrass, native, 50 lb cans	lb	.95	1.00
Limes, express 25 lb tins	lb	2.75	2.80
Distilled 25 lb tins	lb	.50	.55
Linaloe, Mex. 80 lb cases	lb	2.60	2.80
Mace, distilled 50 lb tins	lb	.95	1.05
Mirbane, ref., see Nitrobenzene—Chemicals			
Mustard, USP, 1 lb bot	lb	...	17.00
Artif., USP, 5 lb bot	lb	3.00	3.10
Neroli, Bigarade ½ and 1 lb bot	oz	5.00	6.50
Petale, 1 lb bot	oz	7.00	15.00
Artificial, 1 lb bot	lb	10.00	25.00
Nutmeg, USP 25 lb tins	lb	.95	1.05
Orange, bitter 25 lb tins	lb	1.90	2.00
Sweet, W Ind., 25 lb tins	lb	2.46	2.60
Italian, 25 lb cop	lb	2.65	2.80
American, 25 lb tins	lb	3.10	3.25
Origanum, 50 lb cans	lb	.25	.30
Parsley, 1 lb bot	lb	5.00	5.50
Patchouli, 5 lb bot	lb	8.25	12.00
Pennyroyal, dom 25 lb tins	lb	1.75	2.00
Imported, 25 lb tins	lb	1.65	1.75
PEPPERMINT, nat. 60 lb cases	lb	3.40	3.50
Redist., USP 60 lb cans	lb	...	3.75
Petit Grain, S. Am. 25 lb tins	lb	1.95	2.00
French, 1 lb bot	lb	7.50	8.00
Pinus Sylvestris, 25 lb tins	lb	...	1.75
Pumilio, USP 25 lb tins	lb	...	3.00
Rose, Fr., 8, 16 & 32 oz pkge.	oz	...	10.00
Bulg., 8, 16 & 32 oz pkge.	oz	6.50	7.50
Artificial, 1 lb bot	oz	2.00	3.00
Rosemary, USP 27½ lb tins	lb	.50	.55
Tech., 27½ lb tins	lb	.45	.50
Rue, 1 lb bot	lb	4.25	4.50
Sandalwod, E Ind USP 40 lb cases	lb	6.75	7.00
W. Indian, (Amyris) 25 lb tins	lb	4.00	4.10
Sassafras, USP 50 lb cans	lb	.80	.85
Artificial, 63 lb cans, 400 lb drs	lb	.42	.45
Savin, 5 lb tins	lb	3.75	4.00
Spearmint, USP 60 lb cases	lb	3.00	3.15
Spruce, 50 lb tins	lb	...	1.00
Tansy, Amer., 20 lb tins	lb	...	12.00
Tar, 50 gal. bbls	gal.	.24½	.26
Refined, USP 25 lb tins	lb	...	...
Thyme, red, USP 25 lb tins	lb	1.00	1.10
White, USP 25 lb tins	lb	1.15	1.25
Crude, 110 lb drums	lb	.95	1.00
Vetivert, Bourbon 1 lb bot	lb	5.00	6.00
Java, 1 lb bot	lb	25.00	28.00
Wine, heavy 1 lb bot	@	...	2.75
WINTERGREEN,			
Sweet bch, 25 lb tins	lb	2.25	2.50
Gaultheria, true 25 lb tins	lb	5.00	6.00
Synthetic, USP 50 lb cases	lb	.39	.41
Wormseed, Balt., USP 25 lb tins	lb	2.40	2.50
Wormwood, dom., 25 lb tins	lb	11.00	12.00
Ylang Ylang, Bourbon 10 lb tins	lb	9.00	10.00
Manila, 1 lb bot	lb	30.00	35.00
Artificial, 1 lb bot	lb	10.00	12.00

OLEORESINS

Aspidium, USP 1 lb bot	lb	2.75	3.00
Capsicum, U.S.P 5 lb bot	lb	2.50	2.75
Cubeb, USP 1 lb bot	lb	6.40	6.50
Ginger, 5 lb bot	lb	2.60	2.75
Maletern, See Aspidium			
Mullein (so-called) 1 lb bot	lb	...	1.50
Orris, 1 lb bot	lb	...	18.00
Pepper, black, USP 1 lb bot	lb	4.50	5.00
Vanilla, 1 lb bot	lb	9.00	9.50

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Aromatic Chemicals

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FRITZSCHE BROTHERS
Inc.
NEW YORK

Imports of Chemicals, Dyestuffs, Drugs, etc.

Imports at New York, Aug. 19 to Aug. 26

ACIDS—Cresylic, 63 drs., Order, Liverpool; **Lactic,** 58 csks., Knauth, Nachod & Kuhne, Rotterdam
AGAR AGAR—10 bls., Bankers Trust Co., Kobe
ALOES—60 cs., R. Desvernine, Curacao
AMMONIUM—Muriate, 30 cs., Wing & Evans, Liverpool; 60 csks., C. DeP. Field Co., Bristol; **Sulfate,** 12 cs., Blackburn Trading Corp., Hamburg; **Nitrate,** 102 csks., Order, Hamburg; 1,302 csks., Order, Hamburg
ANNATTO—12 bgs., J. E. Kerr & Co., Port Antonio
ANTIMONY—Regulus, 1,002 cs., Wah Chang Trading Corp., Shanghai; 1,000 cs., Gettan & Co., Hankow; **Sulfide,** 49 csks., F. B. Vandegrift Co., London; **White Oxide,** 500 bgs., A. Klipstein & Co., Hankow
ARGOLS—21 scks., W. R. Grace & Co., Valparaiso
BALSAM—2 drs., Eggers & Heinlein, Puerto Cortez
BARIUM—Carbonate 500 bgs., Order, London: 150 bgs., Order, Bremerhaven; **Chloride,** 29 bbls., Innes Speiden & Co., Hamburg; **Hydrate,** 41 drs., Innis Speiden & Co., Hamburg; **Peroxide,** 88 drs., Order, London; **Sulfate,** 97 csks., Tidewater Chemical Co., Bremen
BARK—2 bls., W. T. Shay, Nassau; **Cinchona,** 73 bls., Order, Guayaquil; 2 bgs., W. T. Shay, Nassau; **Soap,** 60 bgs., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Hamburg; 40 bls., S. B. Penick & Co., Hamburg
BITTERS—2,448 cs., J. W. Wupperman, Trinidad
BLACKING—1 cse., Thompson & Putney, Liverpool
BLANC FIXE—50 csks., 160 bgs., Order, London
BLEACHING POWDER—75 cs., H. Kohnstamm & Co., Liverpool
BRONZE POWDER—10 cs., American Express Co., Bremen; 7 cs., M. J. Corbett & Co., Hamburg; 1 cse., R. F. Lang, Hamburg; 20 cs., State Forwarding & Shipping Co., Hamburg; 1 cse., L. Uhlfelder & Co., Bremerhaven
BUTTON LAC—100 chests, Bank of British West Africa, Calcutta; 20 cs., Order, Southampton
CAMPHOR—80 cs., F. W. Frost & Co., Hongkong; **Crude,** 501 cs., Tampa Interocean S. S. Co., Manila; 200 cs., Suzuki & Co., Shanghai; **Refined,** 100 cs., Stallmann & Co., Kobe
CARBON—109 cs., P. H. Petry & Co., Hamburg; **Blocks,** 2 csks., Morganite Brush, Southampton
CARBONIDE—25 csks., B. Presman Co., Hamburg
CASEIN—834 bgs., Order, Santa Fe; 334 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Buenos Aires
CHALK—200 bgs., Bankers Trust Co., Antwerp; 100 bgs., Reichard Coulston, Antwerp; 200 csks., 400 bgs., D. H. Baker & Bro., Bristol
CLAY—368 tons, Moore & Munger, Bristol; 200 tons, Hammill & Gillespie, Bristol; 102 tons, Baring Bros., Bristol; 100 tons, J. Richardson Co., Bristol; 492 tons, C. Knowles, Bristol; **China,** 150 bgs., Order, Bristol; **Raw,** 30 csks., J. Goebel & Co., Bremen
COBALT METAL—3 cs., Pyne, Kendall & Hollister, Liverpool
COCCULUS INDICUS—19 bgs., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Hamburg
COCHINEAL—10 bgs., H. Kohnstamm & Co., Liverpool
COCOA BUTTER—150 bls., Order, Copenhagen; 62 bgs., T. M. Duche & Sons, Rotterdam; 186 bgs., Wood & Selick, Rotterdam; 305 bls., E. Boissevain & Co., Rotterdam; 435 bgs., Wood & Selick, Rotterdam; 163 bgs., Order, Rotterdam
COLORS—29 cs., Geigy Co., Havre; 1 cse., Ciba Co., Havre; 35 csks., 47 drs., Ciba Co., Antwerp; 2 cs., Schneider & Co., Antwerp; 1 csk., Order, Antwerp; 1 cse., F. Henjes, Jr., Inc., Hamburg; 2 csks., H. A. Metz & Co., Hamburg; 4 cs., B. F. Drakenfeld & Co., Bremerhaven; 1 cse., O. Hommel Co., Hamburg; 8 bbls., Tower Mfg. Co., Kobe; 11 csks., Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam; 5 csks., Hensel, Bruckmann & Lorbacher; 53 pkgs., Textile Alliance, Rotterdam; **Alizarine,** 11 cs., Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam; **Bronze,** 12 cs., T. H. Riessner, Hamburg; **Ceramic,** 1 bx., L. A. Consmiller, Liverpool; **Coal-tar,** 11 csks., 1 cse., H. A. Metz & Co., Rotterdam; **Earth,** 68 csks., Heller & Merz Co., Bremen; 8 csks., Baer Bros., Bremerhaven
COPPER—Oxide, 50 drs., C. Hardy & Rupperty, Hamburg; **Sulfate,** 200 csks., National City Bank, Liverpool
COPRA—56 bgs., Franklin Baker & Co., Port Antonio
CUTTLEFISH BONE—4 cs., General Transport Co., Naples
CYANIDE PRECIPITATE—19 cs., South American Development Co., Guayaguill
DRY BLOOD—117 bgs., I. Kubie & Co., Havana
EARTH—300 bgs., Reichard Coulston, Leghorn; 30 bbls., R. J. Waddell & Co., Leghorn; 10 bbls., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Leghorn; 28 bbls., Order, Leghorn; 25 bbls., 18 cs., Order, Leghorn; **Calcined Umber,** 500 bgs., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Trieste; **Henna,** 115 csks., J. L. Smith & Co., Genoa; 37 csks., J. L. Smith & Co., Leghorn; **Red,** 39 csks., W. Schall & Co., Bristol; 160 bgs., 50 bbls., G. Z. Collins & Co., Bristol; **Umber,** 677 bgs., Italia Amer. Shpg. Corp., Genoa
EPSOM SALT—4,800 bgs., Equitable Trust Co., Hamburg; 1,000 bgs., Innes Speiden & Co., Hamburg
EXTRACT—Ginger, 9 drs., Allied Drug & Chemical Co., Havana; **Logwood,** 37 bbls., T. S. Todd & Co., Monte Cristy; 19 bbls., T. S. Todd & Co., Monte Cristy; 28 bbls., Order, Monte Cristy; **Quebracho,** 7,400 bgs., International Products Co., Buenos Aires
FLOWERS—Calendula, 4 bls., S. B. Penick & Co., Hamburg; **Chamomile,** 30 bls., Order, Leghorn; **Chamomile,** 13 cs., Peek & Velsor, Hamburg; 14 cs., S. B. Penick & Co., Hamburg; **Chrysanthemum,** 11 bls., A. Joensson & Co., Trieste; **Dried,** 15 bls., Brown Bros. & Co., Trieste; **Rose,** 2 bls., Dodge & Olcott, Havre; **Uba,** 5 bls., Stumpp & Walter, Rio de Janeiro; 4 bls., F. Netchert, Rio de Janeiro
GARNET LAC—100 bgs., Brown Bros. & Co., Calcutta; 100 bgs., Order, Calcutta
GELATINE—40 cs., P. Puttmann, Bremen; 80 cs., P. Puttmann, Bremen
GLAUBERS SALT—92 csks., Globe Shipping Co., Hamburg
GLUE—100 bgs., Order, Liverpool; 200 bgs., Order, London; 40 bgs., Order, Bristol
GUM—50 bgs., Order, Hamburg; **Arabic,** 164 bls., Order, Hamburg; **Chicle,** 5 cs., Y. R. Merz; Manaos; **Copal,** 68 bgs., Order, Antwerp; 92 bgs., Order, London; 210 cs., Baring Bros. & Co., Singapore; 50 cs., L. C. Gillespie & Sons, Singapore; 64 bgs., 100 cs., Paterson Boardmann & Knapp, Singapore; 140 bgs., National City Bank, Singapore; 70 bgs., Smith & Schipper, Singapore; **Damar,** 200 cs., 420 bgs., Baring Bros. & Co., Singapore; 35 bgs., S. Winterbourne Co., London; 250 cs., Baring Bros. & Co., Singapore; 50 cs., France Campbell & Darling, Singapore; 50 cs., Paterson, Boardmann & Knapp, Singapore; 140 bgs., National City Bank, Singapore; 25 cs., Smith & Schipper, Singapore; **Gamboge,** 8 cs., McKesson & Robbins, London
HERB—4 bls., Peek & Velsor, Hamburg; 35 bls., S. B. Penick & Co., Hamburg; 6 bls., J. L. Hopkins Co., Hamburg; **Pansy,** 6 bls., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Hamburg; **Rue,** 3 bls., Order, Leghorn; **Woodruff,** 4 bls., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Hamburg
HOPS—5 bls., Globe Shipping Co., Rotterdam
INDIGO—2 csks., Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam
IRON OXIDE—20 csks., Reichard Coulston, Liverpool; 24 csks., L. H. Butcher & Co., Liverpool; 10 csks., J. A. McNulty, Liverpool; 88 bbls., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Malaga
LEAVES—12 bls., Order, Marseilles; **Belladonna,** 25 bgs., Order, Hamburg; **Digitalis,** 63 bls., Anderson, Hillier Co., Hamburg; **Gayuba,** 351 scks., Order, Alicante; **Henbane,** 23 bls., A. Joensson & Co., Antwerp; **Henna,** 67 bgs., Order, Alexandria; **Laurel,** 257 bls., Order, Leghorn; **Sage,** 253 bls., A. Joensson & Co., Trieste; 40 bls., Order, Trieste; **Stramonium,** 53 bls., S. B. Penick & Co., Hamburg; 70 bls., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Hamburg; 35 bls., S. B. Penick & Co., Hamburg
LEECHES—5 tubs, C. Jacobelli, Naples
LEES—Grape, 220 scks., W. R. Grace & Co., Valparaiso; **Wine,** 842 bgs., Royal Baking Powder Co., Buenos Aires
LIME—Citrate, 101 csks., Perry, Ryer & Co., Dominica; 4 bbls., 2 scks., B. Panno, Alicante
LIME JUICE—7 csks., C. Depinna, Port Antonio; **Juice, concentrated,** 19 csks., Perry, Ryer & Co., Dominica
LITHOPONE—200 bbls., Order, Hamburg
MAGNESITE—875 bgs., Order, Rotterdam
MAGNESIUM—6 cs., Order, Bremerhaven; **Chloride,** 500 drs., Innes Speiden & Co., Hamburg; 321 drs., A. Kramer Co., Hamburg; 122 drs., Order, Hamburg; 1 cse., Diener Blank & Co., Bremen
MENTHOL—10 cs., Baring Bros. & Co., Southampton; 25 cs., S. W. Bridges & Co., Yokohama
METHYL LAURATE—12 cs., G. Lueders & Co., Havre
NITHANPHANIE—1 cse., H. A. Metz & Co., Antwerp
OCHRE—Yellow, 48 csks., C. J. Osborn & Co., Malaga; 43 csks., Hummel & Robinson, Malaga
OILS—Coconut, 957 tons, Philippine National Bank, Manila; **Codliver,** 20 bbls., Davis & Lawrence Co., Bergen; 76 bbls., Order, Bergen; **Fusel,** 15 drs., Order, London; **Linseed,** 1 cse., W. R. Grace & Co., Montevideo; 179 bbls., Welch Holme & Clarke Co., Rotterdam; 1,005 bbls., Netherland Chemical Co., Rotterdam; 147 bbls., 90 drs., Order, Bristol; **Nut,** 304 csks., S. Winterbourne & Co., Hankow; **Olive,** 16 bbls., R. Feliciello,

CHICAGO STARCH COMPANY
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TAPIOCA FLOUR SIZINGS GUMS POTATO STARCH

Naples; 70 pkgs., G. Ascione, Naples; 10 bbls., S. Giacamazzo, Messina; 20 bbls., A. Fulco Bros., Messina; 10 bbls., B. Guiffre, Messina; 100 cs., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Genoa; 150 cs., East River National Bank, Genoa; 204 cs., Order, Genoa; 12 cs., L. Serra, Naples; 35 bbls., 120 cs., A. Rizzo, Naples; 65 cs., General Transport Co., Naples; 5 cs., Order, Naples; 12 bbls., B. Panno, Alicante; 3 cs., C. Santaniello, Naples, 11 cs., D. Della Cace, Naples; 5 cs., A. J. Woodruff & Co., Naples; 100 cs., Charles & Co., Leghorn; 350 cs., Order, Leghorn; 1,360 cs., 50 bbls., Irving National Bank, Malaga; 100 bbls., Elysee Olive Oil Co., Malaga; **Peanut,** 332 cs., Kwong Yuen Shing, Hongkong; **Perilla,** 400 bbls., Cook & Swan Co., Dairen; **Soya Bean,** 300 bbls., Cook & Swan Co., Dairen; 398 tons, Order, Dairen; **Stand,** 50 bbls., H. P. C. Keuls, Inc., Rotterdam; **Wood,** 619 bls., Weile, Blackwell & Berk, Shanghai; 2,100 bls., Mitsui Shoji Kaisha, Hankow; 442 csks., Glos Patterson & Co., Hankow

OILS, ESSENTIAL—5 cs., P. R. Dreyer, Havre; 4 cs., Roure Bertrand Fils, Havre; 4 cs., Houbigant, Havre; 2 bbls., Guaranty Trust Co., Havre; 12 bbls., G. Lueders & Co., Havre; 3 cs., Order, Messina; 5 bbls., D. C. Andrews, Naples; 192 cs., D. Centola, Naples; 18 cs., General Transport Co., Naples; 6 pkgs., 4 cs., Hudson Forwarding & Shipping Co., Naples; 1 cse., Gallagher & Ascher, Naples; 12 cs., G. Maresca, Naples; 32 cs., Heine & Co., Bremerhaven; 4 cs. Bradford Co., Tientsin; 14 cs., 1 drum, Polaks Frutal Works, Rotterdam; **Camphor, Blue,** 2 drs., Suzuki & Co., Kobe; **Brown,** 50 drs., Dodge & Olcott Co., Kobe; **Cassia,** 25 cs., Order, London; **Citronella,** 11 drs., C. T. Wilson & Co., Colombo; 4 drs., American Exchange National Bank, Colombo; **Lime,** 3 cs., Goldman, Sachs & Co., Dominica; **Distilled,** 2 cs., F. S. Maynard & Son, Dominica; 13 cs., A. S. Livesay, Dominica; **Neroli,** 15 cs., Order, Havre; **Patchouli,** 4 cs., Order, Havre; **Rosemary,** 10 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Trieste

PLUMBAGO—500 bbls., H. W. Peabody & Co., Colombo; 2 bbls., Volkhart Bros., Colombo; 304 bbls., J. F. Starkey & Co., Colombo; 374 bbls., Order, Colombo; 56 bbls., Order, Colombo

POTASSIUM SALTS—Alum, 44 csks., Blackburn Trading Corp., Hamburg; 126 bbls., Brown Bros & Co., Hamburg; **Bicarbonate,** 40 csks., H. Hinrichs Chemical Corp., Rotterdam; **Bromide,** 120 cs., Order, Hamburg; **Carbonate,** 1 kg., Order, London; 152 drs., Guaranty Trust Co., Hamburg; **Caustic,** 57 drs., Innes Speiden & Co., Hamburg; 377 drs., Brown Bros. & Co., Hamburg; 81 drs., A. Klipstein & Co., Hamburg; **Prussiate,** 8 csks., Order, Hamburg; 5 csks., Johnson & Son, London; 7 csks., Order, Hamburg

QUICKSILVER—300 flasks, Order, Trieste; 700 flasks, Order, London; 650 flasks, Order, Genoa

QUININE—50 cs., N. Van Doorn, Rotterdam

REFUSE LAC—250 bgs., Bank of the Manhattan Co., Calcutta

RENNET—30 kgs., 6 csks., Order, Copenhagen

ROOT—1 cse., L. Matos, Guantanamo; 2 bls., Order, Hamburg; **Alkanet,** 14 bls., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Hamburg; **Broom,** 300 pkgs., Parsons Trading Co., Vera Cruz; 487 pkgs., New York & Cuba Mail S. S. Co., Vera Cruz; **Brown,** 50 pkgs., Gonzalo Raos, Vera Cruz; 31 bls., H. Triest Co., Vera Cruz; **Colchicum,** 10 bgs., Peek & Velsor, Hamburg; **Coltsfoot,** 3 bls., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Hamburg; **Ipecac,** 12 bls., London & Brazilian Bank, Rio de Janeiro; 8 bls., R. Del Castillo & Co., Montevideo; **Lovage,** 4 bls., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Hamburg; **Orris,** 355 bgs., Order, Leghorn; **Pareira Brava,** 9 bls., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Hamburg; **Rhatany,** 10 bls., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Hamburg; **Sarsaparilla,** 1 bl', H' Triest Co., Vera Cruz; 22 pkgs., R. Del Castillo Co., Vera Cruz; 10 bls., E. Lilly & Co., Jamaica; 3 bls., Eggers & Heinlein, Puerto Cortez; **Tormentilla,** 6 bgs., G. W. Sheldon & Co., Hamburg

SAFROL—25 drs., Fritzsche Bros., Kobe

SAL AMMONIAC—46 csks., National City Bank, Liverpool; 7 csks., Chemical National Bank, Hamburg

SALT—39,933 bushels, Eastern Salt Co., Turks Island; 2,210 bgs., Order, Hamburg

SEED—2 bls., Order, Naples; 82 bgs., W. D. Burst, Rotterdam; **Alfalfa,** 239 bgs., Ladenburg, Thalmann & Co., Buenos Aires; 1,555 bgs., Order, Buenos Aires; **Aniseed,** 100 bgs., C. E. Armstrong, Malaga; **Caraway,** 200 bls., Bank of British West Africa, Rotterdam; 200 bgs., B. H. Old & Co., Rotterdam; 100 bgs., J. Wertheimer & Sons, Rotterdam; 100 bgs., Levy & Lewis Co., Rotterdam; 150 bls., Habicht & Co., Rotterdam; 150 bls., E. Wiltenberg, Rotterdam; 350 bls., Jaburg Bros., Rotterdam; 450 bls., Archibald & Lewis, Rotterdam; 300 bls., Sokol & Co., Rotterdam; **Cardamom,** 56 pkgs., American Exchange National Bank, Colombo; **Colchicum,** 39 bgs., Order, Hamburg; **Fennel,** 19 bgs., Anderson, Hillier & Co., Hamburg; **Flax,** 35,615 bgs., Order, Santa Fe; 5,140 tons, Order, Buenos Aires; 34,851 bgs., Order, Buenos Aires; 3,130 bgs., Northwestern National Bank Minn., Tientsin; **Poppy, Blue,** 50 bgs., C. J. Sperco & Son, Rotterdam; 9 bgs., Catz American Co., Rotterdam; **Rape,** 271 bgs., Equitable Trust Co., Buenos Aires; 303 bgs., Radwaner Seed Co, Otaru

SHELLAC—137 bgs., Bank of America, Calcutta; 125 bgs., 43 cs., Brown Bros. & Co., Calcutta; 200 bgs., British Bank of South America, Calcutta; 600 bgs., Chase National Bank, Calcutta; 100 bgs., Bank of British West Africa, Calcutta; 300 bgs., Irving National Bank, Calcutta; 200 bgs., Maclac Co., Calcutta; 2,866 bgs., 10 cs., Order, Calcutta; **Garnet,** 43 bgs., Kasebier Chatfield Shellac Co., Hamburg; 13 bgs., Kasebier, Chatfield Shellac Co., Hamburg

SILVER SULFIDE—56 cs., Nash, Watjen & Bangs, Iquique; 511 pkgs., American Smelt & Refining Co., Arica

SOAP—3 cs., Bernard Judae & Co., Southampton; 10 cs., Saks & Co., Southampton; 2 cs., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Havre; 4 cs., Hensel Bruckmann & Lorbacher, Hamburg

SODIUM SALTS—Benzoate, 5 cs., Order, Hamburg; **Nitrate,** 16,770 bgs., W. R. Grace & Co., Iquique; **Prussiate,** 19 csks., Order, Liverpool; 51 csks., American Exchange National Bank, Rotterdam; **Fluoride,** 272 csks., Jungmann & Co., Hamburg; **Sulfite,** 100 drs., R. F. Downing & Co., Bristol

SPICES—Cassia, 1,500 bls., Bank Line Transport & Trading Co., Hongkong; 200 cs., Fourth Atlantic National Bank, Hongkong 300 bls., American Express Co., Canton; 1,000 bls., Guaranty Trust Co., Canton; 2,000 bls., Van Loan & Co., Canton; 250 cs., Equitable Trust Co., Canton; 750 bls., Order, Canton; 299 bls., Guaranty Trust Co., Hongkong;

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JAPAN AND CHINA
PRODUCTS

— SPECIALTY —

CAMPHOR

MAIN OFFICE — OSAKA, JAPAN

500 cs., Stanley Jordan & Co., Canton; 500 cs., C. E. Armstrong, Canton; **Broken,** 500 bls., O. Gross, Canton; 2,000 bls., Lee, Higgins & Co., Canton; **Cinnamon,** 305 bls., American Exchange National Bank, Colombo; 100 bls., Order, Colombo; **Cloves,** 300 bls., Dodge & Olcott, London; **Ginger,** 6 scks., Fruit Dispatch Co., Port Limon; 7 bbls., R. Rivera, San Juan; 100 bgs., B. C. Ritchie, Canton; 10 cs., C. H. Demarest, Canton; **Green,** 25 bbls., New York & West Indies Trading Corp., Jamaica; **Mace,** 4 bbls., 4 cs., W. Tappenbeck, Grenada; 18 cs., 3 csks., 14 bbls., Royal Bank of Canada, Grenada; 11 cs., 10 bbls., 4 bgs., Frame & Co., Grenada; 20 cs., Catz American Co., Rotterdam; **Nutmegs,** 2 bbls., Knapp & Van Nostrand, Grenada; 113 bgs., Royal Bank of Canada, Grenada; 36 bgs., Middleton & Co., Grenada; 100 bgs., Frame & Co., Grenada; **Paprika,** 30 cs., Cresca Co., Hamburg; 10 cs., Herskovitz Bros., Hamburg; **Pepper,** 20 bgs., Order, London; **White,** 221 bgs., Order, Singapore; 134 bgs., Order, Singapore; **Pimento,** 75 scks., E. E. Marks & Co., Alicante; 20 scks., M. Caragol & Son, Alicante; 150 scks., F. B. Vandegrift & Co., Alicante; 200 scks., Banque Belge, Alicante; 75 scks., F. Florey, Alicante; 50 cs., Spencer Herr & Vattera, Alicante; 200 scks., Order, Alicante; 250 bgs., J. E. Kerr & Co., Port Antonio; **Turmeric,** 240 bgs., Order, Aleppy

SPONGES—14 bls., Atlas Sponge Co., Havana; 3 bls., P. A. Basilio, Caibarien; 14 cs., Order, London; 13 cs., 6 bls., Order, London; 113 bls., Order, Nassau; 30 bls., J. Block, Inc., Havana; 14 bls., P. Van Schaak & Son, Havana; 26 bls., Greek American Sponge Co., Havana; 53 bls., American Sponge & Chamois Co., Havana; 104 bls., A. Isaacs & Co., Havana; 9 bls., J. H. Thompson, Turks Island; **Clippings,** 50 bls., Lasker & Bernstein, Nassau

STICK LAC—200 bgs., Order, Calcutta

TALC—2,710 bgs., Mathieu, Genoa; 300 bgs., L. A. Solomon & Bros., Genoa; 500 bgs., C. B. Chrystal & Co., Genoa

TAPIOCA—Pearl, 360 bgs., Order, Penang; 231 bgs., L. & R. Miller, Penang

TARTAR—426 scks., Royal Baking Corp., Alicante; 72 pkgs., Tartar Chemical Works, Naples; **Cream,** 20 bbls., McKesson & Robbins, Genoa

THYMOL—2 cs., American Express Co., Hamburg

TOMBAC—50 bls., Order, Alexandria

TUSCAN RED—2 csks., J. A. McNulty, Liverpool

UREA—50 crts., Kuttroff, Pickhardt & Co., Rotterdam

VANILLA BEANS—2 cs., Young & Glenn, Havre; 18 cs., American Express Co., London; **Powder,** 75 crts., G. Van Hensden, Jr. Rotterdam; 253 cs., American Shipping Co., Rotterdam

WAX—5 bgs., F. Ricart & Co., Santo Domingo; 3 pkgs., G. Amsinck Co., Puerto Plata; 40 cs., Solomon Bros., Havre; **Bees,** 48 bgs., Order, London; 1 seroon, J. A. Thomen, Monte Cristy; 27 pkgs., Order, Caibarien; 22 scks., L. Yordan, Ponce; 9 pkgs., Lamborn & Co., Talcahuano; 154 scks., W. R. Grace & Co., Valparaiso; 34 bgs., L. Hagenaers & Co., Rio de Janeiro; 15 bgs., F. Ricart & Co., La Romana; 4 seroons, J. A. Thomen, Monte Cristi; **Carnauba,** 111 bgs., London & River Plate Bank, Ceara; 307 bgs., Lazard Freres, Ceara; 189 bgs., London & Brazil Bank, Ceara; 56 bgs., Irving National Bank, Ceara; 167 bgs., Order, Ceara; 167 bgs., Strohmeyer & Arpe, Parnahyba; 60 bgs., Herbst Bros., Parnahyba; 100 bgs., Lazard Freres, Parnahyba; **Montan,** 375 bgs., Strohmeyer & Arpe Hamburg; **Vegetable,** 200 bls., Vacuum Oil Co., Kobe

WHITING—286 bgs., L. H. Butcher & Co., Bristol

WOOD FLOUR—206 bgs., A. Kramer & Co., Hamburg; 240 bgs., A. Kramer & Co., Hamburg; 228 bgs., Hansa Co., Hamburg; 2,391 bgs., B. L. Soberski, Christiania; 328 bgs., Hansa Co., Hamburg; 736 bgs., A. Kramer & Co., Hamburg; 228 bgs., Hansa Co., Hamburg

YOLK—Dried Egg, 97 cs., Seral Trading Co., Shanghai

ZINC—Carbonate, 39 bbls., Chemical National Bank, Hamburg

CHEMICAL OPPORTUNITIES IN HOLLAND

In the August issue of "Holland and Her Colonies," published under the auspices of the Netherlands Chamber of Commerce, 44 Beaver St., New York, the following opportunities in chemicals and allied products in Holland were noted:

No. 70—An export house in Holland of chemicals desires to get in touch with American importers or consumers of chloride of magnesia and other chemicals.

No. 73—A chemical concern in Holland desires to connect with an American importer of chemicals such as Neo-Salvarsan, Luminal, Aspirin, Antipyrine, Quinine, Sanatogen, etc.

No. 76—A prominent manufacturer in Holland of paints, varnishes and dyes desires to extend his foreign business and wishes to connect with a reliable American concern interested in ultramarine blue and other dry colors.

The numbers represent the key through which inquirers may secure the names of the firms from the Netherlands Chamber of Commerce.

METHODS OF MAKING CARBON BLACK

In commercial practice there are four different processes of manufacturing carbon black from natural gas, states the Bureau of Mines in a recently issued bulletin. These are the channel system, the small rotating disk, the roller or rotating cylinder, and the large-plate processes. These methods differ mainly in the size and shape of the surface upon which the carbon is collected and the rate of travel of the moving devices. The channel process is probably the best method and is the one most extensively used. Classified according to the quantity of carbon black produced, the order is as follows: (1) Channel process, (2) small rotating disk process, (3) large plate process, and (4) roller process. At present the production of carbon black by cracking or thermal decomposition methods is not extensive.

The Mexican Department of Commerce and Industry has issued a permit to a Mexican company for the exploitation of guano from sea fowl on the Isabela and San Juanico Islands of the Pacific Ocean. The company that has obtained this concession expects to obtain a minimum of one thousand tons per year.

SAN FRANCISCO IMPORTS

Imports at San Francisco for the third week in August included the following: On the motorship Balboa, from Kingston, to the Colonial Bank, 20 bags ginger and 100 bags pimento. On the steamer Depere, from Taltal, to Balfour, Guthrie & Company, 7558 sacks 95 per cent sodium nitrate, and from Tocopilla, to Balfour, Guthrie & Company, 556 sacks sodium nitrate. On the steamer Regulus, from Taltal, to E. I. du Pont de Nemours & Company, 25,517 bags sodium nitrate. On the steamer West Chopaka, from Singapore, to S. L. Jones & Company, 50 bags nutmegs, to order 155 cases block gambier, to the Bank of Italy 100 bags pearl sago; from Zamboanga, to Atkins, Kroll & Company, 3308 sacks copra, to El Dorado Oil Works 4892 sacks copra, to Kidder, Peabody & Company 5786 sacks copra, and to the Vegetable Oil Company 924 sacks copra; from Cebu, to the Vegetable Oil Company, 1,725,793 lbs bulk copra; from Legaspie, to Kidder, Peabody & Company, 1,266,363 lbs bulk copra and to the Vegetable Oil Company 3,496,705 lbs bulk copra. On the steamer City of Rangoon, from Hull, to W. P. Fuller & Company, 725 tons linseed oil.

ARSENIC ON THE FREE LIST

Discussing editorially the recent defeat in the Senate of the proposed duty of two cents per pound on white arsenic, the "New York Times" had in part the following to say: "It seems incredible, but the Senate Finance Committee, true to its essential policy of taxing millions for the benefit of the few, proposed a duty of two cents a pound on white arsenic and fought for it to the last. When these thinkers were at their great task, why did they not provide a bounty on the production of boll weevils? That would have been more straightforward. Senator Smith of South Carolina said that the tax would make calcium arsenate sell so high that the multitude of small cotton farmers couldn't buy it. The plan to encourage the boll weevil and reduce the cotton crop was beaten by a vote of only twenty-nine to twenty-five."

Surplus freight cars in good repair for the week ended August 8 totaled 153,880, according to reports filed with the Car Service Division of the American Railroad Association. This was a reduction of 21,047 cars since July 31.

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